

PRESIDENT MOHAMMAD

Head of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Daoud paid an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Soviet Government June 4-8, 1974.

The President was accompanied on the visit by Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Planning Minister Ali Ahmad Khoram, and Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Wahid Abdullah.

President Mohammad Daoud and President Nikolai Podgorny review the guard of honour at the air port in Moscow



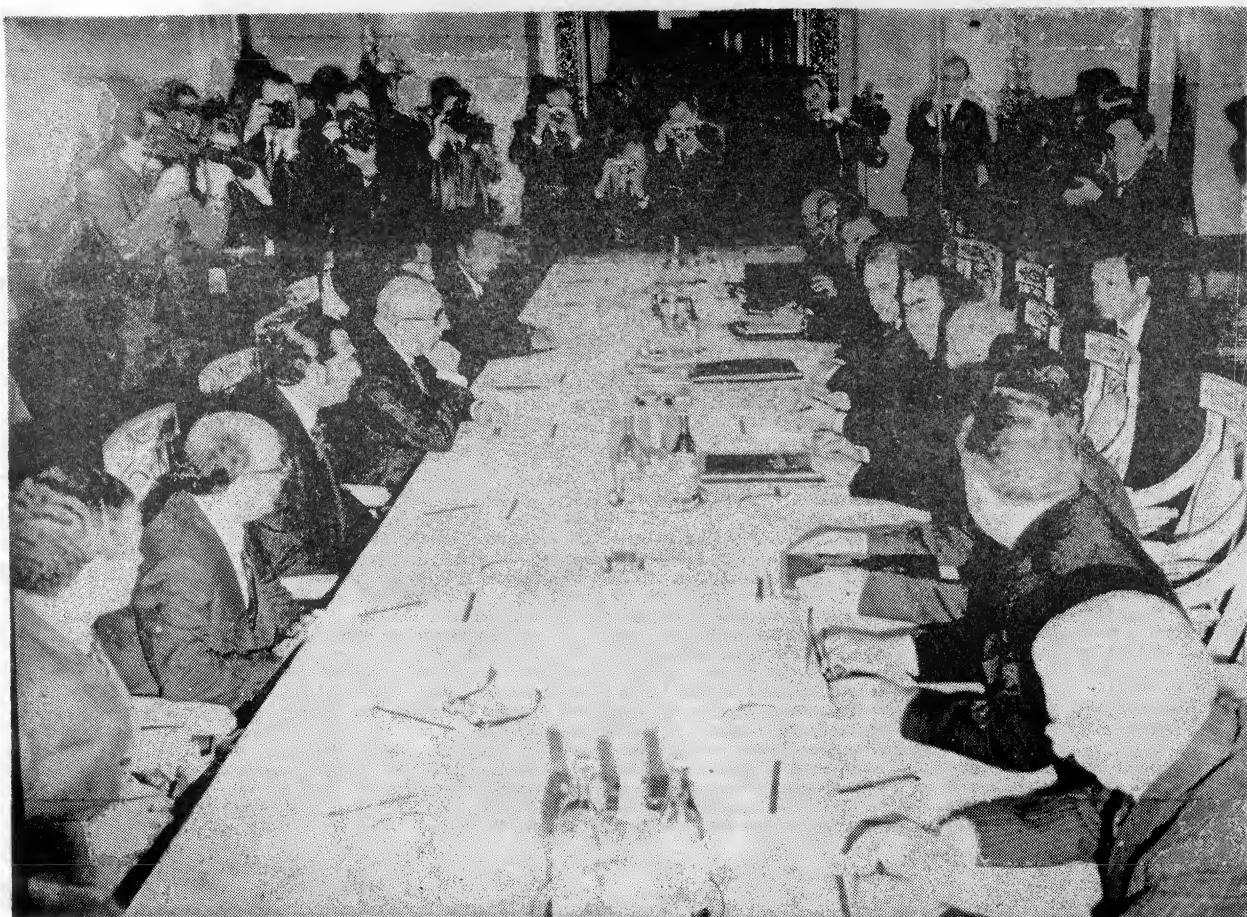
DAOUD VISITS U.S.S.R.

Official talks, in an atmosphere of cordiality, were held between President Mohammad Daoud and the Soviet leaders.

During his visit to the USSR the President received a warm and cordial welcome from the Soviet leaders, government and people, and held friendly talks on matters of interest to the two nations in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

On his way home from Moscow the President also made an overnight stop at Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

A joint statement was published at the end of the visit to USSR of the Head of State and government of Afghanistan on June 9 simultaneously in Kabul and Moscow.



President Daoud Delivers Speech

Following is the text of the speech of the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud delivered at a luncheon given in his honour at the Kremlin on June 5, 1974.

Excellency Leonid Brezhnev,
Excellency Nikolai Podgorny,
Excellency Alexei Kosygin,
Guests, and esteemed friends,

I am pleased to visit your beautiful country, and our great neighbour at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the government of the Soviet Union for renewal of personal contacts, and memories of the past, and have in this friendly and warm gathering, an opportunity to express the warm sentiments of the government and people of Afghanistan to the leadership and friendly people of the Soviet Union.

When we speak of ties between our countries, I must note that in our view friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is unbreakable. This sincere and fruitful friendship, which has a glorious tradition, began, more than half a century ago, at a time that the Soviet State, under the stewardship of its wise leader Vladimir Ilych Lenin, was founded, and concurrently the people of Afghanistan heroically completed the process of regaining their independence.

This friendship was founded with the official recognition by the Soviet State, as the first country, of the independent state of Afghanistan, and likewise the recognition by Afghanistan of the Soviet State, and the despatching of our first political mission to your country.

Concluding the Friendship Treaty of Feb. 28, 1921, and the neutrality and nonaggression treaty of June 24, 1931 not only further strengthened our friendship but provided bases which ensured its expansion, and continued strengthening. It gives me special pleasure to note that a week ago fifty five years pass-

ed from the date of establishment of political relations between our countries.

In the course of this period frequent and different events took place in the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, and likewise during this period many changes occurred in the political complexities of the world. But none of these factors affected the genuine friendship, and close ties between our countries. On the contrary this friendship proved triumphant in the challenges of the time by expansion, and by continued consolidation.

The tradition of ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union was once again demonstrated at the time of Saratan 26, 1352 revolution, and founding of the Republican order in our country.

The Soviet Union was the first country among our friends to extend official recognition to the Republic of Afghanistan.

I am of the opinion that friendship between our states and nations is not only in the interest of both countries, is not only beneficial and effective in the way of ensuring peace of the region we live in, but has also proved as a shining example of relations between two neighbourly and friendly countries, and the best way of strengthening of peace through peaceful coexistence, and sincere and fruitful cooperation between countries.

Dear friends:

As our Soviet friends know during the past decade the national life of Afghanistan, in different fields, was subjected to deep and destructive crisis, creating a dark future for the nation of Afghanistan, and all patriots. Initiation of new attitude, and fundamental change for ensuring of real interests of the nation became essential. In such circumstances, ten months ago, we resolved, in pursuance of the will of the nation of Afghanistan for future prosperity of the country, to found the Republican

order and real and reasonable democracy, which constitutes the main objective of our revolution and is based on serving the people of Afghanistan as a whole.

The nation of Afghanistan, which has continually struggled for the preservation of her independence, and has given up everything for attainment of freedom, is likewise determined to protect and defend her independence perpetually. We respect the freedom of others, and consider it their inalienable and just right, just as much as we uphold our freedom. So we have always supported the right of freedom, and do so; and condemn colonialism and imperialism in all its forms and manifestations.

If in this era there are still states that ignore realities and do not pay heed to the wishes of human masses, sooner or later they will realise their mistake, and it will dawn upon them that it is impossible to eliminate and extinguish national sentiments by use of force.

As all our friends know, I must note with regret that on the issue of destiny of our Pashtun and Baluchi brothers not only there has been no improvement, but the illegal and harsh style and attitude assumed by the rulers of Pakistan vis-a-vis nationalists, Pashtun and Baluchi peoples have rendered the situation in those regions more unstable and tense.

If the behaviour of the rulers of Pakistan continue in the same manner and consider the wishes and national aspirations of the people as superfluous, they not only act contrary to justice and legal principles but we think they will jeopardise peace and tranquility in this part of Asia. In any case we shall continue our efforts for the peaceful solution of this issue with good will.

Esteemed friends:

As regards the Middle East the government and the people of Afghanistan on the basis of support for right and justice have supported the lawful rights of the people of Palestine and continue to do so.

We are likewise of the opinion that occupation of Arab lands by Israel is an act of aggression and condemnable. No state has the right to realise her illegal aspirations by way of trampling the rights of others. Afghanistan considers the agreements on disengagement of the Egyptian and Israeli forces in Suez, and Syrian and Israeli for-

ces on the Golan Heights an important step on the road of ensuring peace and security in the Middle East, and appreciate the efforts of the Soviet Union and America to this effect.

Afghanistan is of the opinion that solution of the Middle East issue, and ensuring of lasting peace in this region is not possible without complete restoration of occupied Arab lands, ensuring of the legal rights of the people of Palestine, and return of Jerusalem under the Arab sovereignty. It is our hope that the second phase of Geneva conference on the Middle East will succeed in ensuring peace on these bases.

The policy of racial discrimination pursued by a number of governments still threaten peace and security in different parts of the world. Serious and immediate measures in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, ought to be taken for the complete elimination of this policy which is contrary to human dignity, and principles of ethics and justice.

It is our hope that positive developments take place towards ensuring the right of self-determination for the people under Portuguese colonial rule will culminate in complete independence of these regions, and the independence of their peoples. Afghanistan welcomes detente in relations of great powers, and is hopeful that this positive development shall embrace all countries, and their interests, and is of the opinion that success of detente requires participation of all countries, be they small or great.

The Republic of Afghanistan has chosen active neutrality, and non-alignment coupled with free judgement of the people of Afghanistan as the basis for her foreign policy, and has distinguished this as the best means for ensuring peace and tranquility in the world. We witness with pleasure that this political stand of ours has always been fully understood by our Soviet friends.

As we see time has changed course in the interest of independence, peace and justice, and today righteousness, and realism, is called for more than at any time. We are of the opinion that we can only bring about social reforms, and the development of our national economy and the prosperity of the Afghan nation and triumph over our difficulties in an atmosphere of peace.

The existence of the frightful and destructive weapons in the hands of humanity makes the need for preservation of peace more pressing than at any time. Afghanistan backs complete and general disarmament, and is of the opinion that unless this objective is achieved humanity will be faced with a threat that may entail the annihilation of civilisation.

We commend the constant efforts of the Soviet Union for effecting disarmament and welcome the recent proposal of the government of the Soviet Union pertaining to cutting the military budgets of the United Nations Security Council's five permanent member states and channelling these funds for the development of developing countries, a proposal which has been affirmed by a majority of the states of the world.

In the view of Afghanistan, disarmament not only decreases the danger of disruption of peace, but also increases opportunities to devote more resources and human efforts towards the development and welfare. For this

reason Afghanistan always considers peace and cooperation among nations as an important basis of her foreign policy, and warmly supports this, and condemns any action which may cause faltering of world peace. Your Excellency referred to collective security in Asia. This is a commendable idea but Afghanistan is of the opinion that real peace is achieved only when admission to lawful rights of human masses and condemnation of colonialistic attitudes, on the basis of the principle of the Charter of the United Nations, are respected by all states.

The nation of Afghanistan which has resolved to overcome the difficulties existing on the way of raising the standards of living has sincerely appreciated the assistance of friends, particularly the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, who help us on this road, and do so. Different projects which have been implemented in Afghanistan with financial and technical assistance of the friendly Soviet Union have brought desirable and positive results in different aspects of the

life of our people.

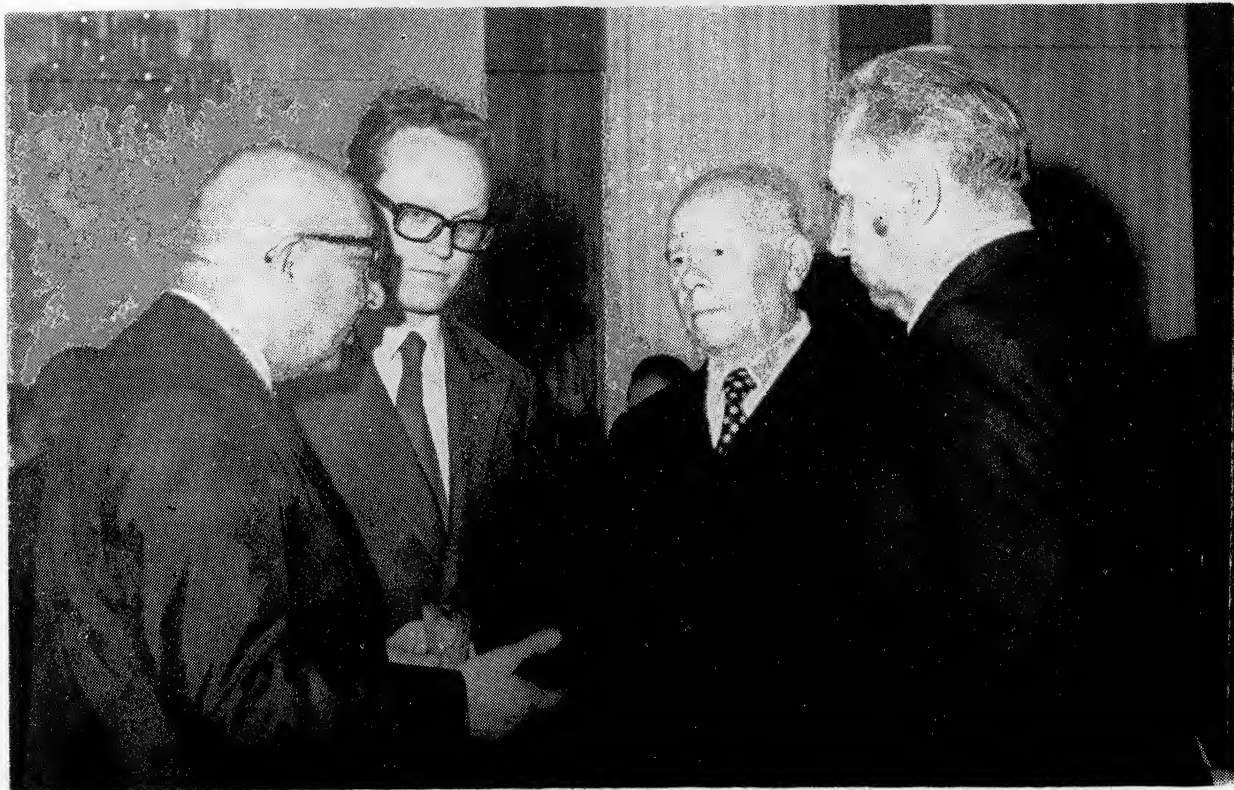
The gigantic Salang highway, the expansive Nangarhar Canal project and its state farms, prospecting for gas and oil, Kabul Polytechnic, Kabul and Mazare Sharif technicums, Naghlu and Darunta power plants, Kandahar and Tourghundi Highway, Mazare Sharif chemical fertiliser and thermal power plants, and around seventy other projects which are either completed, or being completed with the assistance of Soviet friends and vast endeavours of Afghan and Soviet youth and workers have not only a considerable impact on improvement of living conditions of our people, but also better prepare Afghan national cadres from scientific, technological and experience view points for further endeavours for economic development of Afghanistan.

We are confident now that Afghanistan has started a new phase in her national life, and the basic objectives of the revolution are improvement of the life of the people of Afghanistan and development of the country in various fields, we can

expect, again, greater friendly cooperation from the Soviet Union, as a great, and advanced neighbour.

Esteemed friends:

I wish to convey my heartfelt thanks to leaders, government and the people of the Soviet Union once again for the friendly and warm reception accorded myself and my companions in the neighbouring, and sincere friendly country of the Soviet Union, and wish my friends to raise their glasses to the health and success of His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee, His Excellency Alexei Kosygin, Prime Minister, and His Excellency Nikolai Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Soviet Union, to the prosperity and further successes of the friendly people of the Soviet Union, to the expansion and continued strengthening of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud conversing with the Soviet leaders at a reception he hosted at the Lenin Hills Guest House.

AFGHAN - SOVIET JOINT STATEMENT

Following is the Joint Statement of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union released at the end of the official and friendly visit of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud to USSR.

Mohammad Daoud, the Head of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, has been in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit from (Jauza 14-18, 1353) June 4 to 8, 1974, at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government. He was accompanied by Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Minister of Trade, Ali Ahmad Khoram, Minister of Planning, and Wahid Abdullah, Political Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Talks and conversations between Mohammad Daoud and L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, N. V. Podgorny, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrei Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee. The following persons took part in the talks and conversations, too:

On the Afghan side: Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Minister of Trade, Ali Ahmed Khoram, Minister of Planning, Wahid Abdullah, Political Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to the USSR, A. K. Mansur, deputy head of the economic department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

On the Soviet side: I. V. Arkhipov, Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations, M. R. Kuzmin, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, A. M. Puzanov, the ambassador of the USSR to Afghanistan.

During talks which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, high level of trust, the two sides considered matters of further development and strengthening of friendly, good neighbourly Afghan-Soviet relations as well as topical international problems of mutual interest.

The President and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan noted with much gratification that the principles of friendship, good neighbourliness, equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and independence, and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, principles that were laid down as a basis of Afghan-Soviet relations by V. I. Lenin, and by the leader of Afghanistan for their people's struggle for national independence and embodied in the Afghan-Soviet treaties of 1921 and 1931, stood the test of time in the most complex conditions of the international situation. They fully meet the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries and remain the firm foundation of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. True to these principles, the Soviet state was the first in 1919 to recognise the Afghan state's independence gained by the Afghan people, and was the first to recognise the Re-

public of Afghanistan in 1973.

The two sides also stated with satisfaction that the friendly, good neighbourly relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and USSR imbued with the spirit of trust and mutual understanding, develop successfully, and expressed firm confidence that diverse ties and cooperation between the two countries will continue to steadily gain in scope and deepen for the good of the Afghan and Soviet peoples, in the interests of universal peace.

The Soviet leaders informed the head of the Republic of Afghanistan of the development of the Soviet economy, of the life and Labour accomplishments of the Soviet people, of the Soviet Union's foreign-political activities aimed at implementing the peace programme adopted by the 24th congress of the CPSU.

The Afghan side gave a high appraisal of the Soviet people's achievements in all walks of life as well as of the role which the Soviet Union plays in the international arena in the cause of relaxation of tensions, consolidation of universal peace, and support for the peoples in their struggle for national independence, peace and social progress, against imperialist aggression and colonial yoke.

The Head of the Republic of Afghanistan spoke of great changes which have occurred in Afghanistan resultant of the proclamation of the Republic, of the progressive socio-economic transformations, and the peaceful foreign policy of the Republic of Afghanistan.

From the Soviet side, it was pointed out that the Soviet people follow with sympathy the great constructive work of the industrious Afghan people and sincerely rejoice at the successes in building new life. Also noted was a great importance of the peaceful foreign policy consistently pursued by the republican government—the policy of positive neutrality and non-participation in military blocs, of struggle for peace and international cooperation.

The Soviet leaders stated that the Soviet Union, guided by the principles of good neighbourliness and friendship with the Republic of Afghanistan will continue to render support to the Afghan people in their striving for progress, for consolidation of their sovereignty and independence.

The head of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union exchanged views on the state and prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries. Within the framework of this cooperation a number of important industrial and other projects have been built or are

under construction in Afghanistan, and deliveries of gas and other important commodities from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union are practised. The above mentioned projects include hydropower stations, a nitrogen fertiliser plant, highways, mechanised state-run farms, irrigation structures, educational establishments. Reaffirmed was a mutual striving to continue to develop the mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the Republic of Afghanistan and USSR in various fields on the basis of existing Afghan-Soviet agreements. Meeting the wishes of the Afghan side, the Soviet side expressed readiness to give assistance to the Republic of Afghanistan in the construction and setting up of a number of projects. It has been recognised expedient to maintain economic ties on a long-term basis with regard for the economic plans of the two countries. With this end in view it has been agreed to draft an agreement to this effect.

The two sides pointed out that trade relations between the Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR which are maintained in strict accordance with the principles of equality and mutual advantage, develop successfully. A new Afghan-Soviet trade and payments agreement signed in March this year creates favourable conditions for a further expansion of trade and give these ties a long-lasting character. It has been agreed to boost the reciprocal deliveries of some commodities which are essential for the national economies of the two countries.

Taking into account the steadily expanding bilateral ties the two sides agreed to set up a mixed Afghan Soviet commission for economic and technical cooperation.

The participants in the talks welcomed the favourable development of Afghan-Soviet ties in the fields of culture, education, public health, radio, sports, and tourism, and declared for a further widening and deepening of cooperation in these fields.

In discussing international issues the head of the Republic of Afghanistan and Soviet leaders noted with satisfaction that the stands of the USSR and Afghanistan on many most important international problems are close or identical. They expressed their determination to further continue their efforts in the struggle for peace, international security, for the development of equitable cooperation between states. The sides consider that it is the duty of all nations, all those to whom the cause of peace is dear to contribute to the in-

tensification of the current process of relaxation of international tensions and work for giving this process an irreversible character and spreading it to all the areas of the world, which meets the interests of peoples of both big and small states.

The Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are deeply interested in securing peace and cooperation in Asia, and consider that the creation of a security system by joint efforts of all the states of Asia would meet the interests of Asian peoples. It would require the settlement of disputable issues through peaceful means and elimination of the remnants of colonialism. Afghanistan and USSR will further contribute in every way possible to the success of the policy directions of easing of tensions, at a radical improvement of the political climate and creating a situation of durable and lasting peace throughout the whole of Asia. It was noted that the normalisation of the situation in Asia on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social and political systems and respect for the legitimate rights of the peoples opens up broad possibilities for the development of all-round and equitable cooperation in the interests of the peoples of Asian countries.

The sides attach great significance to the agreements signed in Paris on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam as well as the attainment of national accord by the warring parties in Laos. A strict observance of these treaties and agreements by all sides will contribute to the attainment of national aspirations by the peoples of Indo-China.

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan resolutely condemn the aggressive actions of Israel against the Arab countries. They declare that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on condition of full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and later and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides regard disengagement of forces on Egyptian-Israeli, and Syrian-Israeli fronts as the first step and fundamental part of a complete solution of the Middle East issue. Both sides favoured establishment of lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of application of Security Council resolutions, and reactivation of the Geneva peace conference. They will continue determinedly to render all sided support to the just cau-

se of Arab states and nations.

The Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare support for the efforts of the South Asian subcontinent countries for consolidation of peace.

They firmly believe that solution of issues which exist in South Asia is possible through negotiations between the countries involved, without any foreign interference, and ought to be solved.

Both sides expressed firm confidence that the tripartite agreement among India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, signed on April 9, 1974, provides good foundation for consolidation of peace and stability in the subcontinent, and for creating there a situation that is favourable for positive development of peaceful relations and lasting cooperation between the countries of this region.

The sides expressed the hope that the political difference between Afghanistan and Pakistan will find a solution through the peaceful way and negotiations.

The Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics note with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made in easing tension and improvement of the situation in Europe. They express the hope for successful and speedy conclusion of the conference for European security and cooperation in the interest of peoples of all continents, and world peace and are of the concurring opinion that successful solution of issues of security and cooperation in Europe is of special importance to world peace.

The sides noted the role of the United Nations which is significant as regards to preservation of peace and development of international cooperation. They are of the opinion that full respect to objectives and principles of the charter of this organisation, and consistent implementation of the United Nations resolutions in matters of international security is an indispensable requirement for increased effectiveness of the organisation as an important means of ensuring peace.

Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are unanimous that taking of practical and effective measures for disarmament is of great importance for elimination of the danger of war, ensuring international security, and easing tensions. They express support for convening of world disarmament conference for halting the arms race, and achieving complete and general disarmament, under strict international control whether in the field of nuclear arms, or conventional arms.

Afghanistan and the Soviet Union consider the practical implementation of the resolution of the 28th general assembly of the United Nations important as it pertains to decreasing by ten per cent the military budgets of the permanent members of the Security Council and utilising part of the funds saved for assistance to developing countries.

The two sides reiterated their support for the principle of non-resort to force in international relations, and the permanent ban on the use of nuclear weapons as approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union shall also help in the future, making use of any measure, to national independence movements in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the struggle of oppressed people against colonialism and racial discrimination. Both sides favour the speedy and effective implementation of the United Nations declaration on granting independence to countries and peoples under colonialism.

Both sides attach positive value to the anti-imperialistic character of the nonalignment movement, and likewise the part of the nonaligned countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism for development of international cooperation and social progress.

The President of the Republic of Afghanistan, and the Soviet leaders, with confidence in the great importance of personal contacts for expansion of cooperation in consolidation of peace and international security and in regard to regular meetings for exchange of views between statesmen in high and other levels, reached agreement.

The Afghan side and the Soviet side noted with satisfaction that the visit of head of state and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union had a significant role in consolidation of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mohammad Daoud, the head of state and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan invited excellencies L. A. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, N. Podgorny, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union to visit Afghanistan at a convenient time. This invitation was accepted with thanks.



President Daoud in Tashkent

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud arrived by air at Tashkent, on July 7. He was accompanied by the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet as representative of the central government of the Soviet Union.

The President and Prime Minister met Chairman of the Presidium of the Uzbekistan Supreme Soviet, Mustachanov, and Prime Minister, Khudai Berdiov.

Photos show scenes from President's brief visit in Tashkent. Children present bouquets of flowers on behalf of Tashkent citizens to President Mohammad Daoud (left) President Daoud in Tashkent's National Products Exhibition (Below).



President Daoud Outlines Afghanistan Stand On Pashtunistan

The Office of the President reports that Mohammad Daoud, the President and Prime Minister in mid April received Mir Jameel-ur-Rahman, Editor of the daily New Times of Rawalpindi and gave the following interview:

Question: That I have been afforded an opportunity of an interview and you have received me. I wish to offer my thanks for it.

Answer: I am happy to see you in my country and I hope that your stay here will be a pleasant one.

Q: Will you allow me to begin asking my questions?

A: Please do.

Q: It is heard that the Constitution of the young Republic of Afghanistan will be drafted and prepared this summer. Can I ask you to please give clarifications in this regard?

A: Many journalists have asked about Afghanistan's Constitution so far to which answers have been provided. I do not know why any haste should be made in this respect by a regime that is hardly ten months old while there have been governments which have functioned without a Constitution for long years.

Q: Can you say how long it will take?

A: Whenever it is ready, but what I can say is that it will be a democratic and progressive Constitution.

Q: What sort of economy do you envisage for Afghanistan?

A: This will depend upon Afghanistan's future Constitution.

Q: Different statements have been made about Pashtunistan: please say what your Government means when it speaks of Pashtunistan. In other words how can one clearly interpret Pashtunistan?

A: I wonder how can a Pakistani journalist ask this question

Concerning the Pashtunistan issue sufficient official statements have been made and published during the 28 years of Pakistan's life and Afghanistan's position in this regard is quite clear and unambiguous and it is certain that records of all these statements, publications and discussions will be available in the archives of both countries.

Q: Would you kindly explain what is Pashtunistan?

A: The decisions of the Loya Jirgah and the parliament and the official statements of the governments in Afghanistan about Pashtunistan have been given at every occasion and opportunity in which our position has been explained. If you, as a journalist wish to seek information about Pashtunistan you may ask your Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Furthermore if the history of Afghanistan and the Indian sub-continent is studied and particularly the events which have taken place in this region especially during the era of British colonialism, then you will find an answer to your question and you can also put this question to the Pashtun and Baluch leaders themselves.

Q: During the past one year relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan have not been satisfactory; what would be the cause?

A: I must say with regret that the reason is the provocations and unfriendly moves made and being made by the Government of Pakistan and its agents against the republican regime.

Q: Kindly explain what were the unfriendly acts?

A: You have said yourself that

relations between the two countries are not good; therefore I do not wish to mention anything more in this regard, but we have evidence and documents in our possession which bear out our statement.

Q: What measures do you consider necessary for improving relations?

A: The only way to improve relations is that the problem should be studied in its reality. I think that if goodwill exists there is no problem which cannot be solved. We shall never hesitate at the solution of the problem if it is based upon reality and is acceptable but of course we can not accept negotiation with preconditions. I wish to tell you clearly that between Afghanistan and Pakistan no other problem exists except that of the Pashtunistan issue. If a solution based upon reality is found for it then, as I have stated times and again and say again now, no other problem will remain when this sole issue is solved.

Q: Do you consider Pakistan a threat to Afghanistan's security?

A: This depends upon Pakistan's attitude.

Q: Has Pakistan ever had greater enmity towards Afghanistan and sometimes less or what?

A: Unfortunately the attitude of the governments and rulers of Pakistan has never been cordial and friendly.

Q: The recent visit of an Indian military mission to Afghanistan created feeling of suspicion in Pakistan and some papers even commented upon and reported about military cooperation between Afghanistan and India. Do you wish to comment on this matter?

A: I do not give this right to anyone to ask us any such question. This concerns the people of Afghanistan themselves to receive a mission from any country at any time we may want and to send our mission to any place when we may desire.

Q: Is any military accord intended?

A: This subject concerns only ourselves and does not concern anyone else.

Q: Afghanistan has maintained a policy of neutrality for more than a century. Don't you think that military cooperation with another country may change Afghanistan's standing and its position?

A: I am surprised that the representative of the paper of a country that has been in military

pacts since its establishment and up to the present, asks us this question. Afghanistan's proclaimed policy is quite lucid and clear and we shall continue to maintain this policy.

Q: In an interview with the correspondent of Le Monde you had said that if the situation in Baluchistan and the Frontier did not deteriorate further then you will not resort to military intervention. Kindly explain the degree of deterioration which would demand such intervention?

A: Whatever the Le Monde correspondent has written concerns Le Monde and what I can say is that Afghanistan cannot remain indifferent and disinterested as regards unrest of Pashtun and Baluch brothers and this matter has been communicated to your rulers many times.

Q: You have said that you could not remain impartial and disinterested; may I ask to what extent?

A: This is for us to determine, and to circumstances.

Q: Afghanistan considers the National Awami Party of special significance while there exist other parties in Pakistan which work for Pashtun and Baluch interests. Why has this privilege been granted to the Awami Party?

A: Peoples and parties endeavouring to serve their nation, whoever they might be, and wherever they may be, we have respect for them. The Awami Party are our brothers and these are persons who are struggling for their national objectives and, therefore, we, and others, respect them.

Q: The position of the NAP concerning Pashtunistan is autonomy; do you agree with this?

A: I have said previously that the problem of the Pashtuns and the Baluch concerns themselves and you should put this question to them. The best way for the leaders of Pakistan is to seek a solution of the problem through talks and agreement with the Pashtun and Baluch leaders and not that the Pashtun and Baluch leaders should be eliminated through oppression and violence.

Q: Does Afghanistan recognise NAP as the real representatives?

A: Undoubtedly because the best reason for it is the majority won by them in the elections.

Q: If NAP should make a decision on the Pashtunistan problem, will that decision be acceptable?

(Continued on next page)

President Daoud Outlines...

A: If the NAP decision is acceptable to the Pashtuns and the Baluch then why should it not be acceptable?

Q: The success of the tripartite conference between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh has proved that the countries are desirous of amicable relations. What do you think; will the success of this conference have positive effects upon relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan?

A: You can realise it better because it concerns your bilateral relations. As for its bearing upon relations between us and you, I did not understand, but as a peace-loving country we want peace and security in the world.

Q: What is the opinion of your Government on Brezhnev's plan for Collective Security in Asia. Do you think that it will be practicable without China's inclusion?

A: The idea of Asian collective

security includes a number of principles most of which are accepted by the peace-loving countries of the world. Therefore every world peace and security plan offered by anyone and any country and which is not contrary to our national interests, we look upon it favourably.

Q: Will Afghanistan and Pakistan lay aside their negative policy towards each other and consider a positive policy designed to improve relations because vast possibilities, particularly in the economic sphere is seen?

A: I wish to tell you again that there exists an issue between us and you and so long as this issue is not settled there is no possibility and expectation for an amelioration of relations. It is better that first of all the solution of the basic problem should be attended to so that the ground may be paved for improving and expanding relations and I am

sure that with the solution of the sole political difference that of Pashtunistan issue existing between Afghanistan and Pakistan, nothing can hinder amicable relations between us. I request Jameel-ur-Rahman, as a journalist, to endeavour to serve as a means of closeness between the two countries.

Jameel-ur-Rahman: Yes, this is the objective.

Q: When the intended Constitution of Afghanistan is formulated will it be an Islamic constitution?

A: I am surprised that you are asking this question because a country that is known as an Islamic country not only in the region but all over the world, how can it be that its Constitution may be something contrary to Islam and Islamism.

Jameel-ur-Rahman: I wish to thank you; I am grateful.

The President and Prime Minister: Thanks. Leaving aside political problems, I hope that you will come to Afghanistan whenever you may like and to consider yourself among friends. I ask you to convey the good wishes of the people of Afghanistan to the people of Pakistan.

Jameel-ur-Rahman: I have felt this friendly feeling since arriving in Kabul.

Following is the transcribed version of an interview granted by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud to Mr. Kuldip Nayar, editor of a Delhi newspaper, the Statesman, on May 2, as released by the Presidential Office:

Q: I have seen the ideals you have enunciated after the revolution. Could you tell me, Sir, how far you have gone in realising them?

A: Of course, the ideals that I have enunciated constitute our aspirations, the realisation of which requires time. All that I have stated so far, are under study, scrutiny, and discussion, and naturally it takes time to translate them into action. Our first preoccupations are economic problems. Here we have made some headway, and it is our hope that fur-

ther results are achieved for the benefit of the country.

Q: What are the measures that have been taken during these last ten months in this regard?

A: To explain in detail all issues involved will require more time than what we have at our disposal. If you wish to acquire more information in this regard, the ministries concerned are at your disposal to furnish them to you.

Q: If I am not mistaken, I have heard of a plan and a view with regards to land reform. Has any step been taken in this direction so far?

A: Land reform, to us, is one of the valuable objectives of the revolution, and we have started to study it from the very beginning of the revolution. These studies are still continuing and have not been yet completed. It is my

hope that at some appropriate time in the future which I can not determine now, we shall be able to promulgate the land reform law.

Q: This means that land will be distributed to those who are not land-owners?

A: Land reform will be implemented step by step, of course. In the first place land will be distributed to landless people. The first steps have already been taken in this direction, and we have already started distribution of state-owned lands. So far land has been distributed to approximately 3,000 families, and if we allow five members to each family, almost 15,000 people have received land and this process still continues.

Q: Are you satisfied with what you have accomplished so far?

A: Anyone who is interested in the progress of his country, and

the improvement of the lot of his people, no matter to which country he belongs, the claim of having done enough for his country is mere exaggeration.

We are confronted with so many problems and shortcomings that not only I and my colleagues, but the future generations should also make sustained efforts to overcome them successfully in order to achieve effective results for the progress of the country.

Q: I have heard that during these last ten months there have been two attempts at coup d'etat against the republic. Is there any substance in these rumours?

A: I can say unequivocally that except one attempt, uncovered several months ago, no other attempt has been made.

Q: If I am not mistaken, it is said that Pakistan was involved in

President Daoud Speaks

that coup. Is that true?

A. There is no doubt that foreign hand was involved in the traitors' attempt at the coup d'etat and we have ample evidence and documentary proofs in this regards. Of course we have officially mentioned Pakistan's name too and speaking to the editor Jamilur Rahman of a Pakistani newspaper, the New Times, I have answered this question explicitly.

Q. Do you think that the situation is now normal and that there is no danger from any quarter?

A. No country, in no way, can remain immune from dangers.

Q. I have heard many things being said about the status of Pashtunistan. It is said that Ghaffar Khan and Ajmal Khatak hold different views in this regard and some of these persons seek only internal autonomy. What is your view?

A. Since I have answered in detail the same question to New Times editor Jamilur Rahman I do not wish to repeat myself. I can say nothing further, and I am sure you have studied it (the interview with Jamilur Rahman). But I would like to mention that the Loya Jirgahs (grand assemblies) and Shuras (parliaments) and governments of Afghanistan have stated their positions on this matter unambiguously.

Pashtun and Baluchi leaders have also made statements regarding their future and their well-being, which in substance, do not differ much from the decisions of Afghanistan's Loya Jirgahs, Shuras, and governments.

Q. Can I ask that what is meant here is self-determination?

A. Yes, everything depends on the wishes, and aspirations of the Pashtun and Baluchi people and their leaders. The right to self-determination is the best way to solve this problem. This right should be granted to the Pashtun and Baluchi people in the real meaning of the term, and in accordance with its fundamental principles.

Q. It is said that Afghanistan lost valuable opportunities to achieve her objectives when Pakistan and India fought in 1965 and 1971. Is this claim right?

A. I cannot say anything in this regard because at that time, I held no office. Those who were responsible at the time, of course, judged issues from their own points of view.

Q. Supposing you were the head of state, what moves would you have considered necessary?

A. If I were in charge of the affairs of the country, I would have of course made my decision taking into consideration the conditions, and requirements of the time.

Q. Pakistan has always accused India of encouraging Afghanistan on the issue of Pashtunistan. Could you comment on this?

A. There is no doubt that we have very friendly relations with India, but as our Indian friends know the issue of Pashtunistan and the destiny of its people existed long before the independence of India and the inception of Pakistan. This issue has always been a dispute between us and the government of British India, and it is now between us and Pakistan. Then in the light of the long history of this issue, how can Pakistan say that India encourages and provokes Afghanistan to this effect?

Q. I would like to know what help you expect from India in this regard?

A. In this respect, we wish that not only India but all friendly and justice loving countries stand on the side of right and justice.

Q. When I met Prime Minister Bhutto last, he told me that he was worried over what you have been telling your people, particularly the students. He at that time said that he could not take things lightly, especially when the question of dismemberment of his country is at stake. Would you like to say something on this?

A. If Mr. Bhutto worries about what I say to our people and our students, this is up to him. And if he does not take lightly what I say, it is again up to him. That he has said a country feels the responsibility for its dismemberment, after it occurs in our view, Mr. Bhutto is more responsible than anyone for the dismemberment of his country and not us. One day the history of Pakistan will pass its judgement as to who was really responsible for the dismemberment of Pakistan. And the people of Pakistan will also find out the truth.

Q. Do you think that Pakistan will make any move, or take any action?

A. Of course we cannot ignore the unfriendly attitude of Pakistan. In answer to one of your previous questions, regarding events after the revolution, I expressed my regret particularly over the interference of Pakistan in the in-

ternal affairs of Afghanistan.

Q. In such an instance what do you expect friendly countries, for example, India to do?

A. We expect of India, and of all peace loving countries to recognise realities and uphold justice. Everybody should seek solutions for these problems within this context.

Q. Are the allegations true that Afghanistan sends aid to Baluchistan?

A. I categorically reject these allegations, because they are completely baseless and meaningless. Those who fabricate these rumours wish to use them as a means of justification of bearing pressure on Pashtun and Baluchi freedom fighters and to use it as a pretext for serving their own interests. They sometimes say that you are a threat, and sometimes they say that we are a threat, and they wish to secure maximum benefit for themselves in playing these games.

Q. Has Pakistan approached you for talks on the issue of Pashtunistan?

A. No approach has been made so far. Only sometime ago Mr. Aziz Ahmad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Defence of Pakistan visited Kabul to convey the official invitation of the government of Pakistan to the government of Afghanistan for participation in the conference of Islamic heads of state and government in Lahore.

Q. Are you interested in talks with Mr. Bhutto on this dispute?

A. It depends on the interest of Mr. Bhutto, Afghanistan is ready to talk with anybody be it Mr. Bhutto or anybody else, about the destiny of our Pashtun and Baluchi brothers, provided there are no preconditions. We have no other problem with Pakistan except the destiny of the Pashtuns and Baluchis. When we talk of our difference with Pakistan, we explicitly mean this one and only problem.

Q. In your interview with the correspondent of Le Monde (French newspaper), you have mentioned that you have special relations with the Soviet Union. Please elaborate on the meaning of the word "special".

A. If this emanates from the imagination of Le Monde, it belongs to Le Monde. In fact, I don't even understand the meaning of this question of special relations. I would like to explain to you th-

at we have no doubt very friendly and sincere relations with our northern neighbour, the Soviet Union, and these relations did not begin overnight, but started when Afghanistan regained her independence. These friendly and disinterested relation are continuing from that time until now. No doubt the Soviet Union has assisted us in economic, technical and military fields. Therefore, we call these relations very friendly and normal, and see nothing special in them. If in your view, special relations means secret commitments, no such commitments exist between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Q. What is the economic policy of Afghanistan?

A. It is a guided economy. This policy is based on and aimed at serving the people of Afghanistan.

Q. You have touched on Brezhnev's plan for collective security of Asia. Please explain how you view it.

A. As I have said before that the idea of a collective security system for Asia embraces a number of principles, the majority of which are acceptable to peace loving countries of the world. Every plan for world peace and security, regardless of by whom or by which country it is proposed would be considered favourably by us provided it does not contradict our national interests.

Q. Would you say something on the relations between Afghanistan and Iran?

A. Our relations with Iran are completely normal and friendly.

Q. In this case, do you believe that Iran will cease assisting Pakistan over the question of Baluchistan?

A. Since they are both allies, I cannot say anything. If Iran wishes to remain friendly with all her neighbours, it would be better if she assumed at least, a neutral position, vis a vis problems existing between Iran's friends.

Q. President Sadat and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman stated in the Islamic conference at Lahore that India with a 50 million Moslem population should be a participant in the next Islamic conference. What is your view on this?

A. It would be premature if I say something on a conference which has not yet convened, and its agenda is yet not known. But as to the participation of India in su-
(Continued on page 26)

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IRYANA

(AFGHANISTAN REPUBLIC)

No. 4 July 1974



State Emblem,
Republic of Afghanistan



National Flag of the Republic of Afghanistan

“Serving People’s Needs Our Prime Objective” Says President M. Daoud

The founder of the Republic of Afghanistan President and Prime Minister Mohammed Daoud granted an interview to Dr. Franz Koehler, special correspondent of the weekly Horizont, published in the Democratic Republic of Germany.

Before beginning with his questions, Dr. Koehler expressed the pleasure of his people on the establishment of republican order in Afghanistan and noted their interest in efforts made by new order in the country.

The following is the transcribed version of the interview given by President Mohammad Daoud at the Gulkhana Presidential Palace on May 28.

Q. For the realisation of your lofty objectives one year is a relatively short time. Nevertheless, you will certainly glance at the balance sheet of accomplishments on the Anniversary Day of the founding of the republic. In your opinion what have been major changes in one year of the republic?

A. For the realisation of our objectives, never mind one year, even many years will not be sufficient. The ideals that I have proclaimed constitute a target. We toil and we try. And as to how long it will take us to reach these objectives it depends on social and economic conditions. Only a very short time has passed since the proclamation of the republic. We concentrated, more than on any thing else, on two areas:

The stabilisation of the republic, and the solution of major economic problems. On both fronts results are satisfactory.

In the first area, which is consolidation of the Republic, there is no problem. For the solution of economic problems, negotiations, continue with missions of friendly countries, from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, India, and the Federal Republic of Germany. These negotiations have partly been completed with positive results. It is our hope that subsequent talks with friendly countries will also bring positive results.

Q. In the first paragraph of the proclamation of the republic, and likewise on other occasion, you have stated that you will be trying to improve the situation of the people, especially the deprived class.

I shall be thankful for elaboration on this point.

A. Deprived classes include the majority of the people of Afghanistan, such as farmers, workers, craftsmen and the like. The majority of our people have a low standard of living. It is our duty to help them, and provide them with better living conditions.

In Afghanistan a very small class could enjoy everything in life, while the majority of the people lived in poverty. We wish to bring an equilibrium, so that decent living conditions may be assured to a greater part of the people.

Q. In your address to the nation of Aug. 23, 1973, you said that the first prerequisite for the realisation of your objectives is the participation of all the people in the economic, social and political life of the country.

Have any thoughts crystallised as to how the people will participate in this task?

A. We think that all of our people ought to be actively involved in economic and social affairs. Share the destiny of their country and expend their efforts on tasks that are considered essential for the advancement of our country.

Q. In many countries the one party system has proved beneficial for the realisation of the wishes of the people. In my country, with the cooperation of five parties in the national front, in a way that all directions are fixed by the working class party, successes have been achieved in the interest of the people. Now that one year has passed since the proclamation of the republic, has there any view crystallised as to whether a one—or several party system will fit to conditions in Afghanistan.

A. At present I cannot say with certainty that which form will come to being. But our own bitter experiences and a study of the countries with same conditions as those of ours, have shown us that a multiparty system creates problems and at times blocks advancement.

Q. To those who are not fully familiar with the history of Afghanistan it stems the objectives of His Majesty Amanullah Khan are

similar to those of yours, although the approaches are quite different. Could you enunciate your views on His Majesty Amanullah Khan in this respect?

A. Thinking of His Majesty Amanullah Khan on details is not known to us, but the history and my own experience shows that, undoubtedly, his efforts were devoted to the welfare of the people and the country. Everyone travels on different path. What is important is that he should work for the welfare of his people.

Q. It can be deducted from various documents that the Republic of Afghanistan wishes to build a guided economy. The interpretation of the people of my own country of this concept is that in such an economy, at least mines, industries producing primary commodities, and energy to be the property of the public and of the state. Will it be correct if we are to understand the guided economy of Afghanistan as meaning the same thing?

A. Yes, this understanding of our guided economy is correct. What is public property should be in the hands of the people and the state. All mines, energy, major and basic industries, and likewise provision of foodstuffs are administrated by the state. Partly this objective has been achieved, and partly what is considered to be public property shall be administered by the state. Factories and small production firms which are floated with private investment shall be guided in the framework of the law so that fruits of their functioning will benefit the people.

Q. As far as I can say, land reform is one of important issues of Afghanistan. You have started to distribute state-owned lands to nearly 4,000 families. Will you please explain as to what will be the future steps in this direction?

A. Land reform will be carried out in two ways: fundamental land reform will be organised by law. This law is now under study. In this law it will be ascertained that in what way, and in how many phases land should be distributed in an equitable way.

The other way is distribution of the land that is property of the state. Lands distributed so far have been distributed to persons who did not own land, and more land has been distributed to the nomads, so that they will settle. This will continue until such time that land reform law will come in force generally.

Q. The Republic of Afghanistan in a relatively short time by virtue of policy of non-violence, goodwill, and peace has further consolidated her international position. Please

explain that in your view what ought to be done for mutual good will and confidence and strengthening of world peace?

A. Countries which have lagged behind in their development and endeavour for their construction need peace.

To achieve her objectives, Afghanistan is particularly in need of peace, so that she can work in the light of peace. Basically all countries of the world, need peace, national and international. Afghanistan will always try to solve any problem she may have through the peaceful way. But peace can not be ensured by one or two countries, particularly, the part of the superpowers in ensuring of peace is very effective.

Q. We know that you attach great importance to the friendship and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries. Nevertheless, will you be kind enough to express your personal view in this regard so that I will have an opportunity to convey it to my people.

A. Our great northern neighbor is a Socialist country. Our other neighbours have other (political) systems. We have had friendly relations with the Soviet Union for a long time and it is my hope that these friendly relations will be ever strengthened.

Economic, technical, and cultural assistance for our recent development plans have further consolidated our relations. Our relations with other Socialist and nonsocialist states which have assisted Afghanistan in implementation of her development plans, are friendly, and it is certain that these relations will continue in the same way.

Q. Do you wish to avail yourself of the opportunity, saying a few words to the people of the Democratic Republic of Germany?

A. As it is the first time a journalist from the Democratic Republic of Germany visits Afghanistan, I consider it opportune to express my best wishes for the prosperity of the people and development of the Democratic Republic of Germany. These wishes are pure and sincere.

It is my hope that your visit to our country will be the beginning, and your other compatriots all will see our country.

Dr. Koehler: I am convinced that readers of our publication will study this interview with special interest. Thank you.

President Daoud Receives Provinces' Scout Chiefs

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud received the scout chiefs of provinces on May 21, at the Presidential Palace.

Addressing the scout chiefs, the President said, "There is a strength and dynamism in our youth, and I wish with this strength you prepare the path of real development and progress to your country."

The President and the Supreme Scout of Afghanistan expressed pleasure over having the opportunity to meet the scout chiefs and added "Your duties are humanitarian and social. It is my hope that you exercise these duties in accordance with the wishes of your people."

The President added that the prosperity and security of a country depends upon the strength of her youth. As long as a nation does not determine to achieve progress and advancement, nothing can help her reach this objective. In this context, the youth have a great and active role, the President said.

He went on to say: "Since the youth will have to shoulder the grave responsibilities of the future of the country, if they waiver on their path it will have unfavourable effects on the cause of progress and advancement of the country."

"The idea whatever it may be, should embrace patriotism, faith and morals. These are elements that save us from despair, and allow us to persevere in the face of problems.

"May Almighty God help us all to execute our duties with greatest honesty and piety, and shall be able to render the people the kind of services that they expect of us."

After the President's remarks, the chiefs of various provinces' scout organizations offered explanations on the activities, and size of scout units in their respective provinces. They said they are prepared and ready to work with complete devotion and sense of sacrifice for the realization of the objectives of their Republican regime of Afghanistan, and they hope to meet their responsibilities and carry out their duties in the light of the guidance of their heroic national leader.



President and Prime Minister shaking hands with scout chiefs from provinces.

President Daoud Receives

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud received the representatives of the teachers from the capital and provinces, on May 21, in the Presidential Palace. They were introduced to the President by Education Minister, Dr. Nematulla Pazhwak.

Addressing the teachers the President said, "Structural and material development of a country may be an easy task, but the spiritual building of the nation is not an easy undertaking. This can be built only by real education.

"Teachers are the real educators of the future generation in the nation and the esteem with which they are held is immeasurable. I therefore express the hope that with guidance of you professors and teachers, the children of the nation are brought up benevolent and pious so that they will render their people and their country worth while services.

"Although all citizens in the nation have a grave duty towards progress and development of Afghanistan, the gravest and most important duty is that of you teachers.

"You as teachers and trainers of the children of the nation, have a grave duty before the generation who will be entrusted with the destiny of the country, and I am convinced that if you accomplish this task commendably, you will have fulfilled your responsibilities towards history, and towards the future generations properly.

"What we and you leave behind, is what we have done for our country and for people, and what we can do for them. This will be judged by those in the future, and they will assess our actions. Hence it is my hope that we act in a way that the future generations will pass a positive judgement on it."

The President expressed pleasure over the opportunity to talk to the representatives of the educators and said, "The more I find such opportunities, the more pleased I will be, and I am hopeful to meet you again in future".

Education Minister, Dr. Pazhwak, presented a bouquet to our national leader, on behalf of professors and teachers, and said in a speech, "It is an

President Daoud's Teacher's Day Message

The following is the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud's teachers' Day Message:

In the name of God, the Almighty:

The celebration of teacher's Day in the first spring of the republican order of Afghanistan is a cause for pleasure to me. I congratulate all professors, teachers and those who take an interest in science and culture on the occasion.

The strength of a society is relevant to the extent of knowledge of her members. The person who offers this precious gem to others, is the teacher. In reality, the teacher is the maker of the human civilization, and conquerer of space.

Fortunately, revering teachers is a component of our religious teachings and ancient national traditions. Hence, it is essential that students value and honour spiritual standing and rights of the teachers, and deeply honour them.

I note with pleasure that since the establishment of the republican order, professors, teachers and students, understanding the gravity of the situation and grasping cherished attributes of the republican order, carry on with the tasks of teaching and learning without tension and without interruption in a healthy and sincere atmosphere, as it is the wish of our people who cherish knowledge.

It is my hope that the government will be able to, with further cooperation of educators offer better opportunities and greater facilities for learning and teaching.

Initiating and carrying out basic changes and healthy reforms in education and training, in a way that would be compatible with the demands of the national culture and our republican order, receive special attention by our republican state.

Realization of this objective, in which all our compatriots and future generations without discrimination equitably take an active part in the progress and building of the nation, depends upon the exertions and interest of you esteemed professors and teachers.

May Almighty God endow all the nation's professors and teachers with greater strength in training the honest and patriotic sons of the nation, and the present day and future pious generations of Afghanistan under the banner of the republic. I congratulate all on the occasion of Teachers' Day, and express the wish for the prosperity and success of esteemed professors and teachers in service to the nation, and sound education of children of Afghanistan. Long life and progress to the Republic of Afghanistan.

Teachers' Representatives

honor to us that Teachers' Day is observed in special ceremonies in the light of attention paid by the republican state to education, and the message issued by our national leader on the occasion, draws the attention of the teachers to their national and professional obligations.

"We consider ourselves especially privileged in that the idea of revering the teachers came about during the prime ministership of our revolutionary leader, and today that the republican order has been established by his exertion, and the sacrifice of the valiant Afghan army, Teachers' Day is marked by special splendour."

Likewise, one of the teachers, speaking off behalf of the others, said they were highly honored by having been received by our national leader, and ple-

dged their full devotion and dedication to the national and professional obligations under the guidance of our national leader.

Meanwhile, the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud instructed the Education Ministry, in addition to the previous allocation, to distribute another one million afghanis to the needy teachers in the provinces in the form of grants and loans.

A source of the Teachers' Fund at the Education Ministry said the benevolence of our national leader in regards to the dedicated servants of the country has been conveyed to the respective provinces and the allocation of this new financial help has been notified to the respective departments.



President Daoud Receives Nangarhar College Graguates

timents are essential and undoubtedly, a nation cannot be built and progress merely by word of mouth. On this road action and sacrifice go farther, as today's world is a world of action and work.

"Unfortunately, our country still lags behind the caravan of civilization, and to catch up with this caravan, it is the duty of every citizen of this land to struggle with complete faith, unfalterable deter-



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud received the sixth graduating class of the Nangarhar Medical College, on June 26, at the Presidential Palace.

Addressing the young physicians, the President said: construction and all-round progress in a country is achieved only by national unity consensus, and concerted action.

The president said he was delighted to meet another group of patriotic and enlightened youth of the nation, adding "Pursuit of science and knowledge is an important prerequisite for the progress of a nation, but alongside with knowledge, civility and national objectives are prime prerequisites since a nation can not realise her national aspiration without having any objectives.

"The nation has expectations from educated youth of the country. Achievements of these objectives is obtainable through concerted action, and devoted service of the youth."

Referring to disorders of the old regime, the President said, "For the evolution of a society towards real democracy, and ensuring social justice, highmindedness, firm determination and patriotic sen-

ination, in a spirit of brotherhood for the progress, and prosperity of the country. . .

"The progress of the country is not the assignment merely of an individual, a group or a society. All members of the society especially the educated and enlightened youth, have a grave duty as regards the achievement of this objective. It is evident that for acceleration of development in the country and for reaching national objectives, national decisive action is needed."

Our national leader added, "It is only the people of this land themselves that have an outstanding role in the preservation of national honours, and her progress and advancement. They have all been born in this land, they are children of this land, all of us owe a great deal to the country.

"Construction and all-round progress of a country, I repeat again, is only achieved by consensus, concerted action, and national unity.

"In accordance with the law of nature, you stand in a position of responsibility for the affairs of the nation, which are entrusted to you. You must prepare yourself to excise this responsibility, and execute it with utmost firmness and exertion."

MORE FAMILIES RECEIVE LAND

On the basis of the policy statement of the revolutionary state, more than a thousand landless families in last three months have received land in different parts of the country.

According to a report, published on April 25, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud issued instruction that for 300 nomad families, who met the conditions for receiving public land, plots be given in the Helmand Valley. The instruction of our national leader was communicated to concerned authorities for implementation.

On the basis of another report, published on May 7, the President of the state and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud issued orders for distribution of more state-owned lands for 394 nomad families in Helmand Valley.

On May 20 it was announced that on the instruction of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, for 227 landless families land had been distributed at the Nangarhar Valley Development Project. This was in addition to, the lands which had already been distributed, for 843 landless families in Nangarhar Valley.

It was also announced that on the basis of the policy statement of the revolutionary state, more state-owned lands have been distributed to 496 deserving families from Helmand Valley Project on June 20.

The families who received the public-owned lands have expressed pleasure and gratitude for the valuable measure taken by the revolutionary state.

President Daoud Hails Syrian, Israeli Accord On Force Disengagement

... Reiterating once again the position of the state and the people of the Republic of Afghanistan as regards full support and backing the cause of our Arab brothers, including the brother people of Palestinian, Arabs, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud said the agreement on the disengagement of the Syrian and Israeli forces on the Golan Heights was an important step in the direction of insuring peace and security in the Middle East. The President has further said that the agreement is a hope for a just and permanent solution to the Middle East issue, the Bakhter

News Agency correspondent reported.

The people of Afghanistan have followed with deep concern the developments in the Middle East as it is in this area that Afghanistan is located, and since the people of Afghanistan are bound with strong religious, historical and cultural bonds with the brother Arab people, the President has said adding, a solution to the Middle East issue is only possible through the return of Arab lands occupied by Israeli aggressors, and restoration of the just rights of the Palestinians, and application of the Security Council resolution number 242.

The President and Prime Minister praised the joint efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union for securing an agreement between Syrian and Israel on the disengagement of forces on the Golan Heights, and said Afghanistan always favours solution of disputes among nations through peaceful means, and through negotiations.

The President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud once again declared Afghanistan's complete support and solidarity with the cause of the Arab brother people.

President Daoud Speaks To Editor...

(Continued From page 19)

ch conference, I share the opinion of my Egyptian and Bangladeshi brothers.

Q. In regard to the constitution of Afghanistan you have stated that it would be democratic and progressive. Can you elaborate on this?

A. I cannot add anything to what I have already said to the editor of the New Times in regard to the constitution. If I were to say the same thing over again, it would be a repetition, and repetitions are monotonous.

Q. Allow me to ask as to what kind of constitution will it be?

A. It will be democratic and progressive, those who are knowledgeable in this field, of course understand the meaning of these two concepts better. The future constitution of Afghanistan will elaborate on this.

Q. Will the political parties participate in the drafting of the constitution?

A. There are no legal political parties in existence yet. In any event our constitution, in whatever form it may be, will be a

constitution acceptable to the majority of the people of Afghanistan.

Q. Will the constitution, after it is drafted, be put to a public vote?

A. I cannot say anything at present. Very likely it will be approved, in the traditional manner by Loya Jirgah. It is also likely that it would be put directly to a referendum.

Q. Would you like to comment on the state of Afghanistan's relations with China?

A. No doubt China is one of our big neighbours, and relations between us have always been and is normal and friendly.

Q. What are your expectations of, and views on Indo-Afghan joint commission and its future deliberations?

A. The Indo-Afghan joint commission has an economic and technical nature. It is my hope that the future discussions of the commission be as beneficial and fruitful to both sides as in the past.

Q. Are you satisfied with the assistance that India has offered Afghanistan so far, especially with regard to the Indian specialists?

A. We are fully satisfied with the assistance by our Indian friends, in all fields and we particularly value the specialists and their technical advice.

Q. What is your view on the visit of the Indian military delegation to Afghanistan?

A. We and India have always had an officers exchange programme, and still have, in that context we invited a military delegation from India as good will mission to visit Afghanistan.

Q. Would you like to say anything on relations between India and Afghanistan?

A. Fortunately our relations with India have always been friendly and sincere. Our relations have not begun today. We have historical and long standing relations. It is my hope that these relations will be further strengthened, and it is my conviction that friendship and sincerity among nations is the best way of life for our people.

Availing myself of this opportunity I should like you to convey my own as well as my colleagues, and the people of Afghanistan's best wishes to the leaders and the friendly people of India.



The Chief of Kuwaiti Fund for Economic Development of Arabs and head of the Kuwaiti Delegation, Abdul Latif al Hemad was received by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud at the Presidential Palace, on June 13.

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud received Abdur Rahman Jalal, special representative of Malaysian Prime Minister Tun-ku Abdur Razaq, on April 25, at the Gulkhana Presidential Palace.

A source of the Presidential Office said during the meeting a special message from Malaysian Prime Minister was conveyed to the President of the Republic of Afghanistan.

In the message an invitation had been extended to Afghanistan to attend the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in Kuala Lumpur.

Present at the meeting was also Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah



The new Ambassador of Yugoslavia to Kabul, Boris Samonocov, presented his credentials to the president of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, on May 12, at the Presidential Gulkhana Palace.



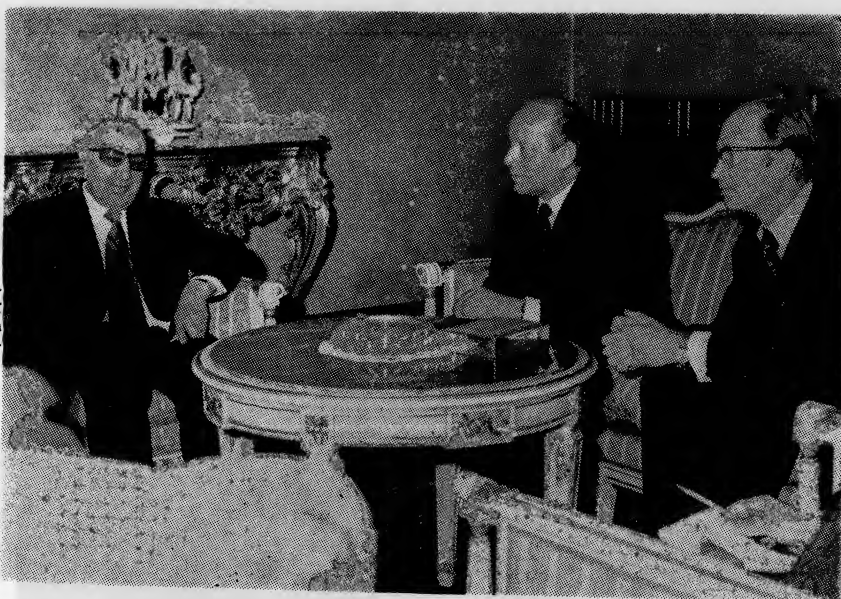


The non-resident Ambassador of Sweden to Kabul, Bengt Arne Odhner, presented his credentials to the President of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, on May 22, at the Presidential Palace.



The non-resident Ambassador of Senegal to Kabul, Massamba Sarre, presented his credentials to the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, on May 22, at the Presidential Palace.

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud talking with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jan Czapla at the Presidential Gulkhana Palace.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud receives Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Pal Racz at the Presidential Palace.



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Republic of Afghanistan.
ARYANA, c/o The Kabul Times.
Ansari Watt, Kabul

*“This people’s order,
Republic, is not an
inherited property of
an individual or
a special group, but
is the property of
every member of
the noble Afghan
Nation.,,*

(President Daoud in his
speech before raising the
national flag of the Re-
public.)

Full text of the speech
on page 4.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud receives the credentials of non-resident Ambassador of Sri Lanka at the Presidential Palace.



President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud receives the credentials of the non-resident ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Kabul.

MOTHERS' DAY MARKED IN AFGHANISTAN

Mothers' Day was observed throughout Afghanistan, on June 14. A special function held at the Zainab Nendary, by the Women's Institute, was opened by the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran, playing of the national anthem, and reading of the message issued on the occasion by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.

The Message, which was read by President of the Women's Institute, was received with great warmth and enthusiasm by those attending the function.

Among those present at the function, were

Zainab Daoud, wife of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, Mohammad Naim and his wife, Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, some Central Committee Members, Cabinet Ministers, high-ranking military and civil officials with their wives, governor of Kabul, and a large number of invitees. Similar functions had been held in other places, in the capital and provinces.

Bakhtar News Agency reporters reported that this year's Mothers' Day was observed on a much more grand scale, compared with previous years.

President Mohammad Daoud's Mothers' Day Message

Following is the text of the speech delivered by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud on the occasion of the Mothers' Day:

It gives me pleasure to congratulate all esteemed mothers on the auspicious occasion of Mothers' Day in the first year of the Republic of Afghanistan, and to wish them success in sound, fruitful and effective upbringing of their children at this important juncture of the history of the nation, so that they will convey to the society children of high human character, imbued with national spirit, and armed with the knowledge of the era.

In our holy faith Almighty God bestows His grace upon mothers who despite life's difficulties succeed in rearing their children, and our tradition honors mothers who bring up children who are brave, faithful, and believe in the country. A greater part of the honor of a pious child is that of a mother. Our country has nurtured renowned mothers, who have brought up great sons for colossal struggles, for the world of knowledge.

As mothers are the first in educating, and the erstwhile trainers of the present generation, and makers of the future of the country, they are in effect real founders of the human communities. The strength of a society depends on the level of knowledge and education of its members, which is inspired from the bosom of the mothers and involves thereafter.

Maturing of the personality begins from the bosom of the mother and progress. The most important duty of the mother is the education of the child. The mother offers to the child the way of life. She firms him up in the life against difficulties, so that he succeeds in life's struggles, and in meeting his national and human obligations.

The mother closely watches the health of her children, and thus lays the foundation of the health of the society, as the basis of life rests in the beginning of life. The child is exposed to teaching and knowledge first by mother. The mother supervises the first days of the child in the school.

The mother should be watchful for the child's morality. The greatest human criteria, are morality and patriotism. Mothers who meet their obligations correctly, in reality construct their country, and their society, and earn unending honor.

Important and grave as the mother's duties are, by the same token she is revered, and her position is exalted.

The republican state devotes full attention to mothers with greater hope for financial and spiritual strengthening of the mothers and to revering the position and the great services of the mothers who are the nuclear of the families in upbringing the children of the nation.

It is our hope that the esteemed mothers shall be attendant to these important and grave obligations, and nurture children in accordance with the requirements of the country, and those of the times, who will build today's and tomorrow's life of the nation with goodness and piety under the banner of the republic and in accordance with the wishes of the

people of Afghanistan; incorporate the maximum of equality, brotherhood and freedom in the way of welfare and prosperity of the peoples so that they will accomplish their mission tomorrow honestly and steadfastly.

Once again, with the hope of improved material and spiritual conditions of esteemed mothers, who are the vanguard educators of the community, and welfare of family, I sincerely congratulate all esteemed mothers on this auspicious day and pray to Almighty God for their success in conveying pious, sensitive, and patriotic sons to the Republic of Afghanistan.



Zainab Daoud, wife of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud cuts the cake at Mothers' Day function in Women's Institute.

Forty Hour-Week set For Officials, workers of Nation

Lack of adequate facilities, and the unfavourable conditions of work under prevailing circumstances on the one hand and the difference in working hours of employers and employees in Afghanistan on the other, was under the study of the state for some time.

The Central Committee of the Republic of Afghanistan at a meeting, presided over by President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, leader of the revolution, issued the following decision on working hours:

Working hours of civil servants, and workers of government offices and enterprises and organization in the course of the four seasons of the year shall be organized and fixed forty hours per week.

During the week seven hours of work and on Thursdays five hours of work shall be performed. The one hour lunch during the day shall not be counted as a working hour.

According to the Bakhtar News Agency, mine workers, industrial and

other working institutes in the country welcomed the decision of the Central Committee of the Republican State which in a meeting, presided over by our revolution leader and President of state, fixed the working hours of employees and employers.

The Bakhtar reporters from provinces reported that the workers had considered the decisions of the Central Committee compatible with the principles of social justice which will result in further encouragement of the workers in carrying out their duties.

The workers have promised that the republican state, under the leadership of our national leader, since establishment has taken speedy steps for improving the living conditions of all people in the country and specially as regards the workers. These steps in the country deserve every appreciation.

The workers have promised to carry out their duties with more interest and will take an active role in increasing the level of productivity in the country.

Mohtat Expelled from Central Committee, Cabinet

The Central Committee held a meeting on April 22, under the chairmanship of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.

Since Communication Minister Eng. Abdul Hamid Mohtat did not follow the policy of the state and the fundamentals of the central Committee as well as he should, the central committee decided by an absolute majority on his expulsion from the membership of Central Committee and the Cabinet.

Disciplinary Regulations For Police Come Into Force

Disciplinary regulations for police forces came into force after they were approved by the Cabinet, endorsed by the President of the State, and published in the Official Gazette.

The regulations are prepared in five chapters, and 44 articles and published in Official Gazette No. 2 of Hamal 1353.

In the regulations actions which would bring disciplinary measures, have been defined and the disciplinary actions for various misdemeanours ascertained.

The purpose for promulgating these regulations is to have a disciplined police force, and one that is always most conscientious about its duties.

The regulations are prepared in accordance with the dictates of principles of justice. Failure to abide by the laws, regulations and codes of the police force will be punished in accordance with the gravity of the misdemeanour or offense.

The regulations were also passed for the purpose of keeping police ranks free from persons who are not fit to be in the honourable uniform of the police.

Such persons, when it is found they can not in any way serve with honour, shall be dropped from the ranks of the police.

Decisions on disciplinary actions are taken by the commanders of the relative police units, and by the ranking officers of the general police and security department. In order that justice may prevail at all circumstances, there is also an Appeals Committee including the Minister of Interior and general commander of police and security forces.

The decision of this body is imperative.

The regulations were passed in the light of the assertion by our national leader in his address to the nation regarding promotion in official ranks which he said depends on the persons, honesty, competence, service records, and spirit of patriotism.

The regulations passage is also a step towards the realization of Republic's hopes for balancing authority with responsibility, and they underline the trust in the police forces of the nation on the part of the government and the people.

The regulations will prevent any kind of confusion or misunderstanding which may come about as the police performs his duties, and possible repercussions of failure of the police to perform their duties properly, or misuse their authority.

The regulations will stay in force for an experimental period of one year.

Disciplinary measures included in the regulations, range from notification, warning in writing, reprimand in writing, salary cuts, disciplinary detainment, disciplinary transfer, demoting, withholding of promotions, suspension from duties for six months, demotion, and ouster from the force.

Cabinet Approves Excise Duty Law

Excise duty and vehicles road permit law came into force after their approval of the Cabinet, and sanctioning of the President of the State, and their publication in the official Gazette of Jauza 15 (June 5 1974.) The law is prepared in 17 articles.

In concurrence to these excise laws, excise duty on each consumer goods which has been produced in the local factory, and is being sold inside the country, will be fixed as per the provided list under article 13 of this law.

Also excise duty on all the consumer goods through the producers including, joint stock companies, private limiteds, public enterprises, joint enterprises, other companies and organizations involved in production and extraction of minerals and also companies engaged in other productions, will be levied.

Besides this, investments which have been allowed under the investment law to local or to foreigners, and the consumer goods which they are producing, regardless of excise duty privileges in accordance with the above mentioned law will not be exempted from duty on the consumer goods.

Hence in line with this law, the excise duty tax on the consumer goods is payable in every third month and within thirty days of the expiration of this three months period the duty will be paid again. The defaulters will be liable of paying fine according to the eleventh article of this law.

The source added with reference to the duty on vehicles, for the use of the public roads, and highways the duty will be charged on the vehicles according to this law.

New Domestic, Foreign Private Investment Law Approved

The new Domestic and Foreign Private Investment Law in 28 articles, along with appendix regulations were approved by the Cabinet, and endorsed by the President of the State and Prime Minister.

According to an official source, the new law was to come into force following its publication in the official Gazette, and the Private Domestic and Foreign Investment Law of Hoot 1345 will be abrogated.

The source said that Cabinet has also decided that for further coordination of development projects, including private investments, all matters related to domestic and foreign private investment will be handled by the Ministry of Planning, and Department of Encouragement and Development of Investment, with its various sections, will be transferred to the Ministry of Planning, and will perform its duty in the framework of the Ministry of Planning.

Criminal Procedural Law Amended To Speed up Legal Process

The amendments of the provisions of the Criminal Procedural Law from article I to article 144 were published in the first issue of the Official Gazette of the current Afghan year and put into effect after the approval of the Cabinet and the sanction of the President of the State of Afghanistan.

The amendments prepared in 18 chapters and 135 articles, will eliminate the prevailing problems in detecting and investigating crimes.

It will also improve the harmony and coordination, which did not exist in the past between the laws pertaining to criminal procedure and laws formulating legal cases.

To assess the difficulties in administrating Criminal Procedural Law, authoritative representatives of the judicial organs of the Ministry of Justice and the Police and Gendarmarie Department of the Ministry of Interior met several times and discussed the reorganization of the legal affairs pertaining to the administration of criminal procedure law.

As a result, the means of solving legal and judicial problems were worked out and were predicted in the amendments proposed.

In the new amendments, the rights of the accused and suspected are better organized on just basis in the light of the principles of sacred religion of Islam and the progressive regime of the Republic of Afghanistan.

In the amendments, the legal terms are used in a clear and scholarly manner, and they separate clearly the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the persons and departments involved for maintaining justice.

The amendments will promote fast and just actions during the various legal phases such as detecting crimes and the prosecution of them.

To prevent unnecessary delays, resulting in unfair justice, terms are fixed for the administration of each criminal phase. The police and attorneys are responsible to follow through the legal phases the cases to the courts concerned.

In the new amendments, the Criminal Procedural Law uses scientific and technical principles in detecting and investigating crimes which were absent in the previous Criminal Procedural Law.

Afghanistan Marks 56th

The Jauza 6th (May 27) was 56th anniversary of the restoration of independence of Afghanistan. The leader of the revolution and the patron of independence of Afghanistan, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, broadcast a message on the occasion over Radio Afghanistan in the name of the people of Afghanistan at 12 noon.

On the occasion of the independence anniversary of Afghanistan, Deputy Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq, Members of the Central Committee, Members of the Cabinet, high ranking military and civil officials went to the Delkusha Presidential Palace between 8.00 to 10.30 a.m. and signed and recorded their congratulations on the day to our national leader and founder of the Republic, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.

Likewise, heads of the diplomatic corps recorded their congratulations to the President of Afghanistan in the book from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

Newspapers throughout the country marked the day by carrying photographs of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, and heros of the independence war, on their front pages, as well as articles on this historic day, and its meaning. Radio Afghanistan also broadcast a special programme on the occasion.

.....

The Deputy Prime Minister Mohammad Hassan Sharq signing the book which was opened at the Delkusha Presidential Palace on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the regaining of independence. Interior Minister Faiz Mohammad (second left) is also seen in the picture.

Following is the text of the speech delivered by President and Prime Ministry Mohammad Daoud on the occasion of the Independence Day.

Dear and esteemed compatriots:

I am honoured to convey, on this glorious and historic day of the anniversary of regaining of independence of the nation celebrated through the country my most sincere congratulations to those sensitive hearts which beat with the hope of honour and prosperity of the country, and consider the achievements of this objective as part of their belief and national obligations, that is to you dear and esteemed sisters and brothers, to you a people whose memories of the past glories still live, and to you, the sacrificing army of Afghanistan.

Likewise, I offer unbound tribute to the memories of the martyrs of independence, and to those of all great men who had an outstanding part in this national struggle, and led it.

What one can learn from observing this historic day is love for independence, and unity of thought and action of the people. Events, no matter how overwhelming and painful may be, will subside in nothingness in the face of spiritual force, and determination of a united nation.

The men who in the course of the torrential history of this country triumphed in the face of continued onslaught of aggressors, had little at their disposal by way of means, but they



Anniversary of Independence

followed the path in the light of a single torch: love for the country and for independence.

They considered life in bondage void of every honour. The will of our people today, with the grace of Almighty God, is the same will of our forefathers. This is an unalterable determination.

In any event, and accepting any sacrifice, preservation and protection of complete independence of Afghanistan is a most holy national mission.

The history of our ancient country is the best witness of those sacrifices and selflessness of our people, which we must always keep in mind, and we must always be cautious of the heavy responsibilities that we have in the way of preservation and maintenance of independence and our national sovereignty.

As we celebrate this historic day, our sympathy and heartfelt and sincere sentiments are specially drawn towards our Pashtoon and Baluch brothers whose struggle for insuring their national aspiration still continues. I convey my own and the people of Afghanistan's best wishes for their success and prosperity.

In conclusion once again I convey my most sincere congratulations to all my brothers and sisters on the occasion of this auspicious day, and offer copious prayers for the souls of the martyrs of independence. Long Live the Nation, Long life to our Independence.

French ambassador to Kabul and Dean of the diplomatic corps Eugene Wernert signing the book which was opened at the Delkusha Presidential Palace on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the regaining of Independence.



Presidential Envoy

President and Prime Minister special envoy Mohammad Naim met Libyan President Moamar Al Qaddafi on April 1st. In their talks which took place in a very friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on bilateral relations, problems of the region, and international issues.

Also Mohammad Naim met Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Salam Jalloud. In the meeting which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, subjects of interest to the two countries were discussed.

Present on the Afghanistan side in the talks were Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah and Afghan nonresident-ambassador to Tripoli Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim.

Mohammad Naim discusses subjects of interest to the two countries, with the Egyptian President Anwar al Sadat.



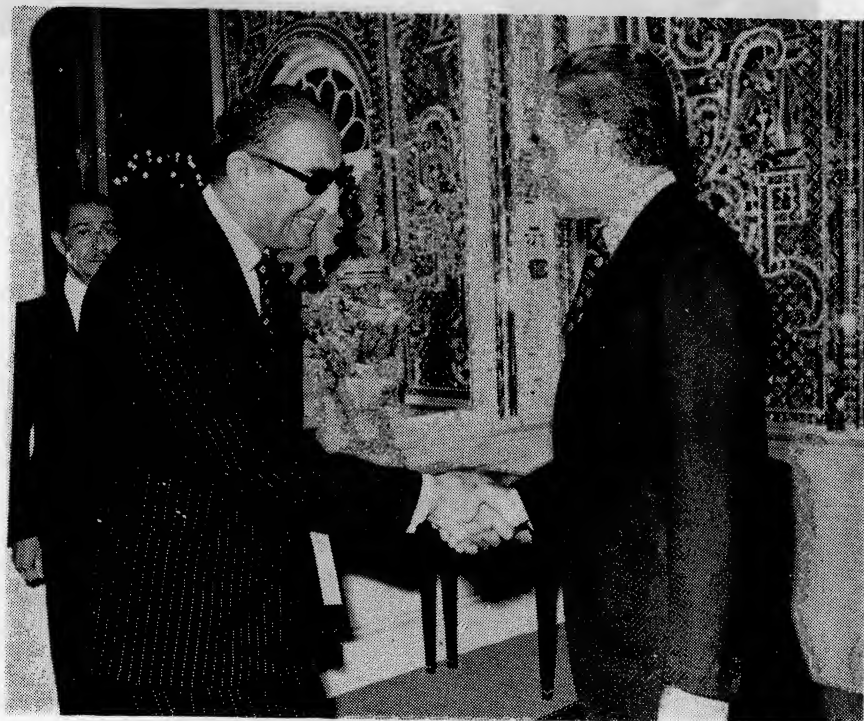
Visits Friendly Countries

The Libyan side was represented, apart from the Prime Minister, by acting Foreign Minister and Director General of political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mohammad Naim the special envoy of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud arrived with his delegation from Tripoli to Algiers on evening of April 3. At the airport he was warmly welcomed by Algerian Minister of Trade on behalf of Algerian Foreign Ministry and some other distinguished personalities of Algeria. Mohammad Naim also met Algerian President Houari Boumedienne. During this meeting which took place in a friendly and amicable atmosphere and understanding, characterising the friendly relations between the two countries, world issues and matters of mutual interests were discussed.

Mohammad Naim the special envoy of the president of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud attended the memorial service held in Paris April 6 for late President of France Georges Pompidou.

Mohammad Naim was received by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran and presented to him a message from President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud.



Presidential Envoy Visits...

Mohammad Naim had arrived for this purpose from Algiers to Paris.

Mohammad Naim the special envoy of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud met and held talks with Egyptian President Anwar al Sadat on April 11. During the talks which were held in a friendly atmosphere views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest between the two countries and international issues.

The Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah and Afghan ambassador to Cairo Dr. Abdul Wahed Karim were also present.

Mohammad Naim and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Cairo on April 8. At the airport he was warmly welcomed by Deputy and acting Prime Minister of Egypt Dr. Abdul Qadir Hatem, Deputy Foreign Minister and high ranking officials of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, a number of ambassadors of Arab countries, Ambassador Dr. Abdul Wahid Karim and members of the Afghan embassy in Cairo.

Mohammad Naim the special envoy of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Jeddah on April 13. At the airport he was warmly and cordially welcomed by Saudi Arabian Acting Foreign Minister, President of the Protocol and representative of Saudi Arabian Court, Afghan

ambassador and members of the Afghan embassy in Jeddah.

Mohammad Naim met his Majesty Malik Faisal. During this meeting which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete understanding, Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah and Afghan ambassador to Jeddah Mohammad Naim Yunosi were also present.

Mohammad Naim and his delegation made a pilgrimage to Holy Mecca and prayed for the progress and development of Afghanistan and the Islamic world.

Mohammad Naim the special envoy of President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud on his official visit to Iran was received by His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran on May 8 and presented to him a message from President Mohammad Daoud.

Present at the time were also Deputy Foreign Minister for political Affairs Waheed Abdullah and the ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to Iran Zalmai Mahmoud Ghazi.

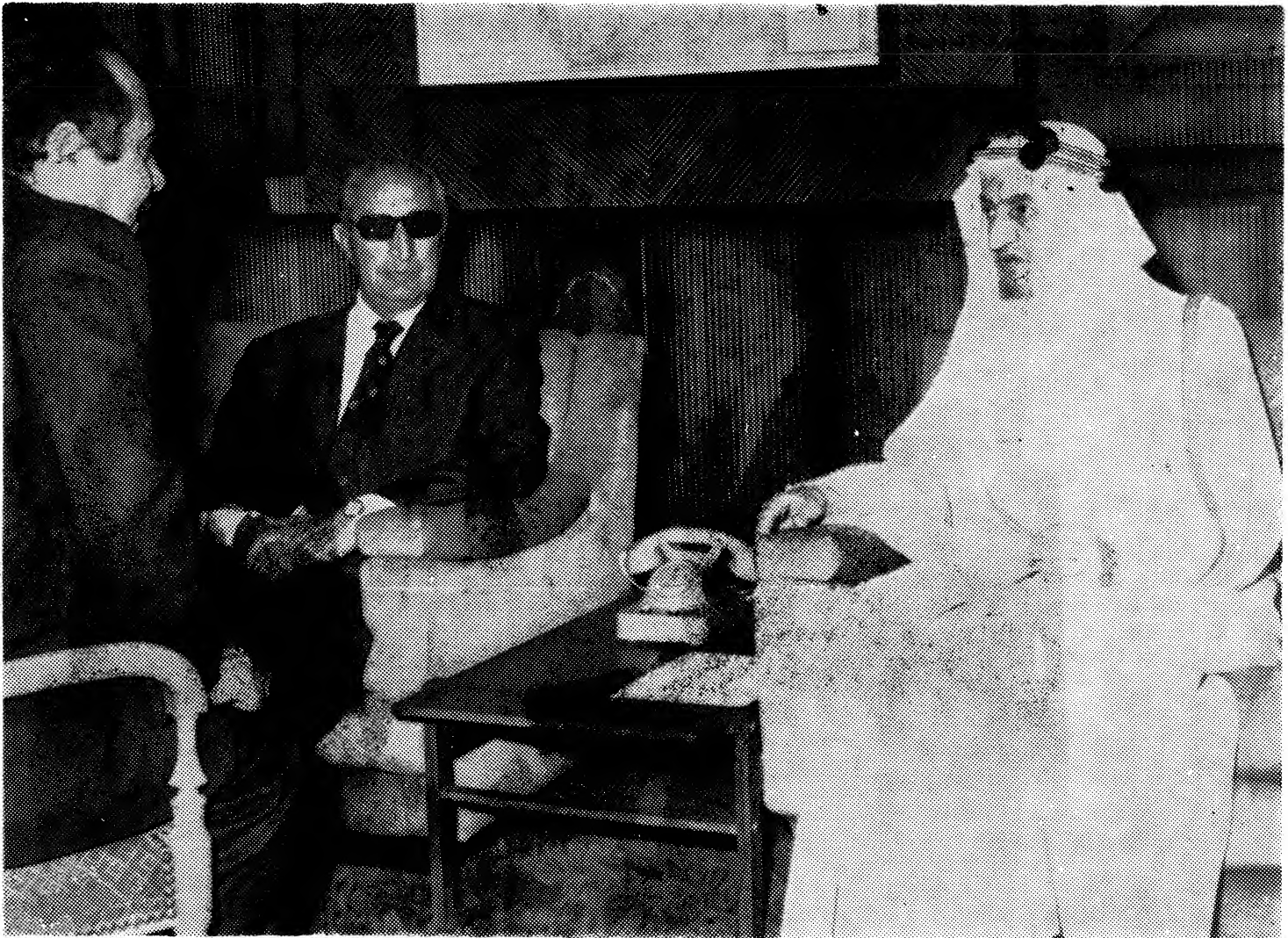
Mohammad Naim and his companions as well as Ambassador Ghazi had lunch with the Shahinshah.

Mohammad Naim also met the Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda on May 11.

During this meeting both sides exchanged views on issues of interest between the two countries in a very friendly atmosphere and full understanding.

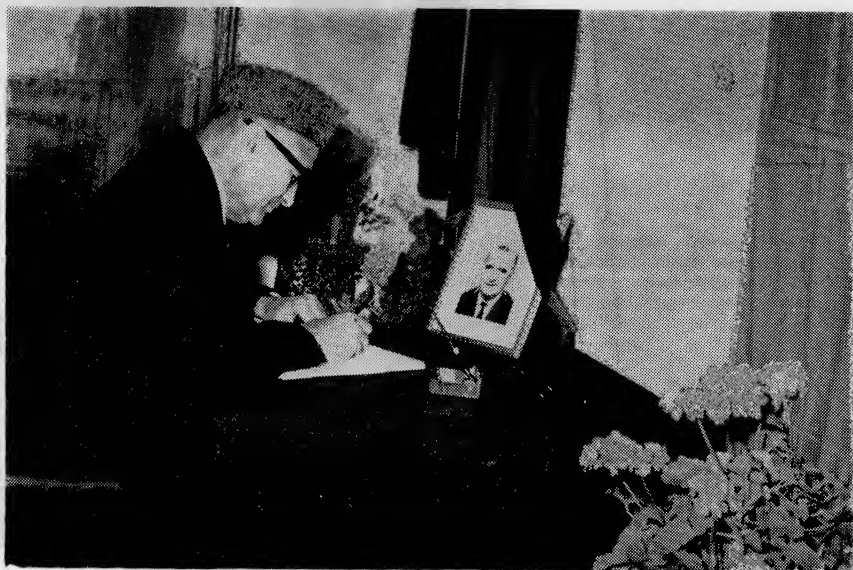
At the meeting present were also Iranian Foreign Minister Khelatabari, Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Waheed Abdullah and Ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to Teheran Zalmai Mahmoud Ghazi.

Mohammad Naim returned home on May 12.



Mohammad Naim the special envoy of the President of the State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud seen with His Majesty Malik Faisal the Saudi Arabian Monarch.

The Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, recorded his condolence to the French government and people on the demise of the French President, Georges Pompidou, in a special book opened at the French Embassy, on April 3.



Dr. L. Lahn, head of the economic and technical cooperation delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, called on Dr. Sharq, the Deputy Prime Minister. Present at the meeting was also Ambassador of FDR.





Founder of the Re-
public, President and
Prime Minister Moham-
mad Daoud.

Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq meeting the Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Pal Racz.



The non-resident Ambassador of Korea to Afghanistan, Chan Hyun Pak, met Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, on June 27.





Afghan Bulgarian Joint Movie Project Agreement Signed

An agreement was signed here, in early May, between Afghanistan and Bulgaria on the joint production of a movie. The agreement was signed by Information and Culture Minister Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahim Nevin, and Bulgarian Ambassador to the Republic of Afghanistan, Ivan Carazaov.

Commenting on the amicable relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria, in a speech after the signing of the agreement, Prof. Nevin said these relations have been further strengthened following the establishment of the Republican Regime in Afghanistan.

He noted that the government of the Republic of Afghanistan decided on opening an embassy in Sofia, and goodwill missions between the two nations were exchanged.



Information and Culture Minister Dr. Nevin and Bulgarian ambassador Ivan Carazaov signing the agreement.

He expressed the hope that cultural relations between the two countries will be further expanded.

In his reply speech, the Bulgarian Ambassador welcomed the signing of the agreement and expressed the hope that the two countries will expand cultural relations in other areas.

He said film that will jointly be produced by Afghanistan and Bulgaria, will play a useful role in introducing our peoples to each other.

According to the agreement, the screenplay will be provided by Afghan Films. The shooting of the film is scheduled to begin during the current year.

Raw materials will be provided by Bulgaria. Also, developing, printing, and sound work will be carried out by Bulgarian cinema industry.

Earlier, on May 2, a Bulgarian cinema delegation, headed by Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Cinema, Markov, arrived in Kabul at the invitation of the Informational and Culture Ministry.

Afghanistan - India Cooperation To Expand

The Afghan delegation which participated in the Afghan-Indian Joint Economic Commission, and visited India at the invitation of the Indian Foreign Minister for talks on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, returned to Kabul on June 24.

The talks began on June 21 in Delhi and continued for three days. The Afghan delegation was headed by Mines and Industries Minister Prof. Abdul Qayyum, and the head of the Indian delegation was Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh.

On his return from India, Prof. Qayyum said at Kabul Airport that as a result of the talks, decisions were reached on

expansion of economic and technical cooperations between the two countries in the areas of agriculture irrigation, planning, mines and industries, education and rural development.

He added that documents pertaining to these decisions, were signed in New Delhi, on June 24.

...The documents were signed by Prof. Kayeum and Swaran Singh, representing their respective governments.

According to these decisions, the Indian side has expressed readiness to despatch a number of advisers and experts, and machine tools, equipment, and facilities for training to Afghanistan, and also to undertake economic feasibility survey of a number of projects in Afghanistan.



Mines and Industries Minister seen with Indian Prime Minister during his visit to New Delhi.

AFGHAN-INDIAN JOINT PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Following is the text of the press communique issued following the meeting of the Afghan-Indian Joint Commission, June 20-24, 1974.

At the invitation of Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister of External Affairs, His Excellency, Professor Abdul Kayeum, Minister of Mines and Industries, Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, paid an official vi-

sit to India from June 20, 1974. Both Ministers led their respective delegations to the Afghan-Indian Joint Commission which met from June 20 to June 24, 1974. Preparatory meetings of senior officials of the two Governments took place from June 17th, 1974.



AFGHAN-INDIAN JOINT PRESS COMMUNIQUE

2. During his visit, the Afghan Minister of Mines and Industries called on Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister of Industrial Development, Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister of Steel and Mines, Dr. Karan Singh, Minister of Health and Family Planning, Shri D. K. Barooah, Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Shri K. C. Pant, Minister of Irrigation and Power. These talks and the discussions of the Joint Commission, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, reflecting the very friendly relations between the two countries. Keeping in view the mutual interest of both sides, the talks covered a wide range of matters relating to economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It was noted that the Joint Commission meeting was the third in the series. However it was the first to be held after the Republic of Afghanistan was established, and resulted in a more cordial understanding of mutual cooperation between the two countries.

3. The two Ministers recalled the documents adopted at the Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned countries at Lusaka in 1970 and Algiers in 1973 and in this spirit reviewed the progress and future programmes of cooperation between the two countries, which are both founder members of the non-aligned movement. The two sides re-emphasised their similarity of approach towards international economic issues and especially on measures for increasing cooperation between non-aligned developing countries and the rapid economic advancement of the developing world.

4. The Joint Commission reviewed the progress of the recommendations of the first and second meetings and noted with great satisfaction the high level of implementation which had

been achieved. It also considered new projects and proposals for future implementation and decided upon a far-reaching and wide-ranging programme. Among the fields to be covered are agriculture, irrigation and power industry, health, mining, planning and education. Expanded and continued assistance will be provided by India to Afghanistan for the Child Health Institute, the Industrial Estate, various Micro-hydel projects, and the Agricultural Research Programme in Afghanistan. New areas of assistance will be in support of the setting up of an Agricultural Research Institute and a Dairy Farm in the agricultural sector, consultancy and supervisory services for the Hari Rud Project, a feasibility study of the Khwaja Ali Dam and the development of the Child Health Institute in Kabul as a centre of higher training and research, in Afghanistan.

5. The Afghan delegation at the Joint Commission expressed appreciation of the work the Indian experts in Afghanistan were performing. They also expressed their satisfaction at the training opportunities which had been provided in India in various fields in the past. The Third Joint Commission meeting provides for the deputation to Afghanistan of more experts on both long-term and short-term basis and a greater number of training places in various disciplines such as in health, mining, community development, primary education and municipal administration.

6. The Joint Commission also noted with satisfaction the increase in mutual contacts and collaboration in various other fields, such as education, information and culture.

7. The Afghan Minister of Mines and Industries expressed on behalf of his delegation the gratitude of the Afghan side for the hospitality and welcome extended to them in India.

8. The Joint Commission agreed to hold its next meeting in Kabul at mutually convenient dates in 1976.



Workers in Central Silo celebrating International Labour Day. (above)

INTERNATIONAL

Labour Day

MARKED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

On the instructions of our national leader Mohammad Daoud the President and Prime Minister, the International Labor Day was observed in special functions, on May 1, in the industrial establishments and working sites in the capital city and in the provinces.

The industrial establishments and factories had held tea and lunch receptions on the occasion which were attended by workers.

At the reception held by Kabul Municipality at the Asphalt Plant, the Mayor of Kabul, Dr. Noorzad, spoke on the importance and values of the International Labor Day and said with establishment of the Republican regime in the country, the hard work of the labor force is being appreciated.

At the functions held at the central silo, Housing Factory, Central Workshop, Government Printing Press, Bagrany Textile Mills, Aminzadah Tex-

**Workers at Jangalak
Factories observe the In-
ternational Labor Day
with playing music and
singing songs.**

Flie Mill, Watan Plastic Factory, Jangalak Factories, and other industrial plants in the Kabul industrial Site the workers observed with great warm-
min and joy the International Labor Day in the first
year of the Republican regime in Afghanistan.

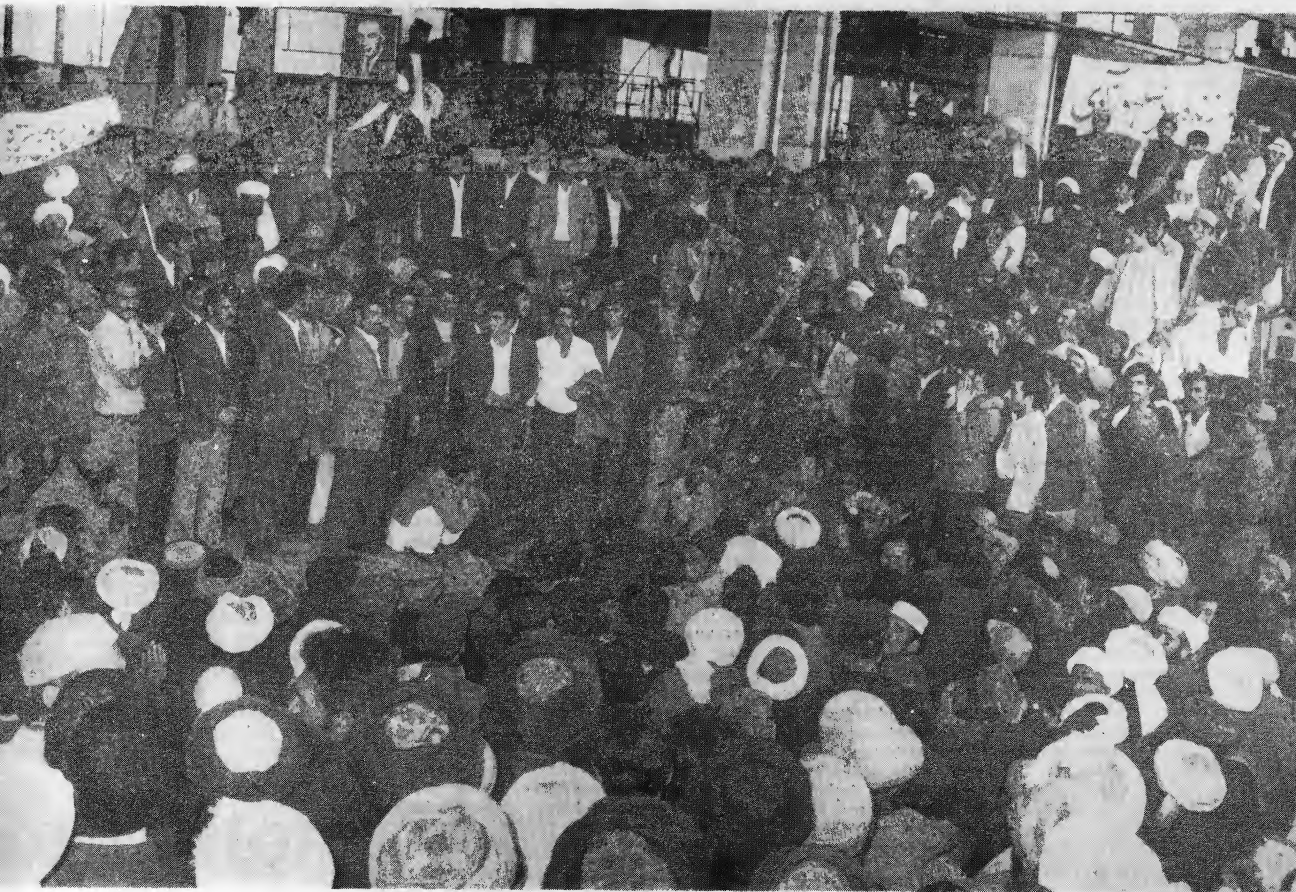
According to the Bakhtar reporters, in the indus-
trial establishments and small and big factories, the
heads of the industrial plants as well as other empl-
oyees of the factories spoke about the privileges gi-
ven by the Republican regime of Afghanistan to the
workers and expressed their gratitude and apprecia-
tions for measures taken to improve the workers' living
conditions.

Poems and articles were read at the functions,
films were shown, and musical concerts were per-
formed.

The news papers in the capital city and in the
provinces published editorials, articles and pictures
from industrial establishments in observance of the
International Labour Day.

The International Labor Day was also observed
in the provinces in special functions.

The Bakhtar reporters added that in Parwan,
Nangarhar, Mazari Sharif, Baghlan, Kunduz and other
provinces, workers marked the International Labor
Day. The workers, while carrying the national flags
and the photos of the leader of the revolution, spoke
on the high position of workers in society, and gave
slogans of 'Long Live the Republic of Afghanistan',
and 'Long Live our National Leader Mohammad Da-
oud'.



Afghan Delegate's Address

Text of the speech delivered by Mr. Waheed Abdullah, Deputy Foreign Minister and Head of Afghan Delegation to the fifth meeting of Islamic Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur, on June 24, 1974:

Mr. Chairman:

On behalf of the Afghan Delegation, it gives me great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency, our sincere and heartfelt congratulations upon your unanimous election as Chairman of this Fifth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. We are confident that your wise counsel and able guidance will lead us to the successful attainment of the important objectives set forth on our Agenda. We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to extend our gratitude to the outgoing Chairman for the able manner in which he conducted our meeting in Libya.

It is appropriate and fitting, at this juncture, to express our sincere appreciation for the warm reception and generous hospitality accorded us by the people and Government of Malaysia and to the Organisers of this Conference for the immense effort and skill that has undoubtedly gone into convening this august gathering of Islamic brothers. It is our earnest hope that this and successive meetings will further consolidate and strengthen the brotherly ties among Islamic countries and provide a Forum for deliberations over pressing economic, social and political issues facing the Muslim World.

Mr. Chairman:

It is a matter of great pleasure for the Afghan Delegation to attend a gathering which reflects the spirit of fraternity, liberty and equality among men propounded by the immortal tenets of Islam. It is hoped that this beacon of light will guide us in achieving fruitful results from this great Meeting.

The people of Afghanistan have endeavoured, with remarkable persistence over a period of more than thirteen centuries to propagate the teachings of this great faith, and in order to further enrich and embellish Islamic civilisation and culture, they have never spared any effort as recorded in our history.

In declaring the solidarity of Islamic countries, we declare our solidarity with the forces of peace and progress, with the oppressed people everywhere struggling

against Alien domination and colonialism, in all its forms and manifestations, and for their independence and their right to self-determination. As a peace-loving nation, Afghanistan sees humanity's prosperity and progress in peace and our traditional policy of non-Alignment based upon friendship and mutual respect with all people and nations and the free judgement of all international situations on their merit is well-known to all.

Mr. Chairman, hardly four months have passed since the Islamic Summit in Lahore. We met to consider the situation in the Middle East and the plight of our Palestinian brothers. We hoped that our meetings will serve the dual purpose of further consolidating our stand against Israeli aggressors and drawing humanity's attention to Zionist atrocities. With regard to our stand, I believe we are all in agreement that the objective of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by the total withdrawal of Israel from Arab territories, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the return of the Holy City of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

The Arab cause does not only hold the support of the Muslim World, but of all those who adhere to the principles of Human Rights and the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter. However, the international community bears a grave responsibility to undo the wrong of the 1947 partition of Palestine when Palestinians were uprooted and driven from their homeland, and we present here today, are not only committed by the Charter of the Islamic Conference to strive for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, but shoulder the same responsibility under the Charter of the World Organisation to which we all belong. We should bear in mind, however, that no just and lasting peace in the Middle East—a region of endless suffering and conflicts can be envisaged without the restoration and full recognition of the legitimate rights of our Palestinian brothers.

Mr. Chairman, it is also with great concern and dismay that we notice the inconsistency with basic principles of human rights and with the relevant resolution of the United Nations. Millions

of people are still deprived of their legitimate and inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

In accordance with the eternal message of brotherhood and in the spirit of solidarity with the Organisation of African Unity, we should more than ever exert every effort to extend our strong support to all the freedom fighters of Africa in their struggle for the complete eradication of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

We believe that such effort can only be effective when it is of a practical nature, thus providing all possible aid and assistance both moral and material to the African people in their resistance against colonialism, imperialism and racial segregation.

The people and government of the Republic of Afghanistan have continuously and wholeheartedly supported the legitimate struggle of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, as well as other people under alien domination, and we have strongly condemned the policy of colonialism aimed at the suppression of their right to self-determination and national independence.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation also believes that every measure should be taken for the complete liquidation of colonialism, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the principles enshrined in the Declaration of Human Rights.

The Israeli aggression on Jerusalem is another problem which aggravates the already dangerous situation in the Middle East. The Muslim people of Afghanistan are deeply disturbed by the continuous occupation of this Holy City by Israel, and strongly condemn it. We are sure that Muslims all over the world share these feelings. The Delegation of Afghanistan firmly supports the restoration of Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem and expects that this position is clearly incorporated in the final Resolutions of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman:

Another problem which commands the attention and concern of the Muslim Community is the grave matter of the religious conflict in the Philippines. We believe that a religion which preaches tolerance and love abhors discord and bloodshed. Si-

at Islamic Meeting

Similarly, freedom of worship is one of the basic human rights that are upheld by all, irrespective of their colour and creed. It is, therefore, extremely regrettable that at this difficult period in the history of the world, when mankind is in acute need of understanding and peaceful co-existence, religion should be misused to settle personal vendettas. We would, therefore, like to request this Conference, through the Secretary General, to once again appeal to the Government of the Philippines, as a loyal Member-State of the United Nations, to put an end to the religious conflicts in the Philippines and to protect and uphold the rights of the Filipino Muslims as lawful citizens of the country.

Mr. Chairman, the sacred faith of Islam draws us together by a strong spiritual ties. The potentials of embodying that spiritual tie into material shape through cooperation in various socio-economic fields are great, and if Muslims sustain their unity there is no end to the scope of cooperation and the benefits and strength derived from it.

The initiation of an Islamic Solidarity Fund is a positive step in this direction and my delegation attaches the greatest importance to it. We fully support the decision taken at the recent summit that the implementation of its objectives will greatly contribute to the Islamic unity and the creation of a common spirit of brotherhood among all Muslim nations. We are aware that its success will greatly depend upon the complete and full cooperation of all Members.

My delegation congratulates the Islamic Solidarity Fund Committee upon the work accomplished in such a short period of time. We have carefully studied and agree with the objectives outlined in the report and believe that they merit the comprehensive and concerted effort of all Member-States. However, the role of the Secretariat as the responsible body in organising and channelling these efforts in a constructive and practical manner cannot be emphasised strongly enough. My delegation will cooperate with the Islamic Community of Nations in its endeavours towards implementing the aims and objectives of the Fund. However, for the purpose of harmony and justice among Member-States, my delegation would wish to draw the attention of this au-

gust gathering to the fact that in utilising the Fund's resources priority in extending assistance of any nature must necessarily be given to Member nations which are most in need of such with the holy principles of Islam and with the spirit of Muslim brotherhood.

With regard to the financial situation of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, my delegation fully shares the concern of the Secretariat in that with its present financially weak position, the Secretariat of the Conference of Islamic Countries would be unable to effectively discharge the important mandate entrusted to it.

We earnestly hope that the situation will be remedied by the urgent and generous contribution of Member Countries that enjoy a better financial position by playing a greater role in sharing the burden of the expenses of the administration and the activities of the Secretariat.

My delegation in pursuance of its position with regard to the budget of the Secretariat emphasises its proposal of last year that a Special Committee of qualified experts under the auspices of the Secretary General should be set-up to make a thorough study of the situation and to present to the next meeting of the Conference a comprehensive report together with a new scale of assessment based on the economic realities of each Member Country.

We believe that in order for the Organisation to be able to function effectively the additional expenses should only be met by the voluntary contribution of those Muslim countries that are blessed with abundant resources. However, my Delegation will not hesitate to further elaborate on its views when the financial questions of the Secretariat are being discussed in the appropriate Committee.

Concerning the proposed Islamic Bank for Development and Investment we all clearly agree to the establishment of such an institution whose cardinal aim would be investment of Islamic Surplus Capital towards expanding international Islamic trade and providing opportunity for the less developed Muslim countries to assure their economic development through the means at the disposal of the Islamic Bank; thus creating the possibility of raising the living

standards of all the people of all Muslim countries. My delegation which supported this concept since its inception, is happy to note that it has now reached the stage of becoming a reality.

We appreciate the work accomplished by the Finance Ministers Meeting in Jeddah and the successive Meeting of Experts in preparing the plans for the establishment of the Bank.

We have studied the By-Laws and other pertinent documents with interest and great care. As this matter will be further studied by the forthcoming meeting of the finance ministers of Members States in Jeddah in July. My delegation wishes to draw the attention to the fact that in supporting the guiding principles suggested, we hope that the bank will give first priority to projects undertaken or to be undertaken by the Least Developing Countries among the Muslim Group of Nations, by providing credits and loans on grant basis. In this way the Bank can play an important and effective role in the economic and social development of all Member States and truly reflect Islamic economic solidarity.

Mr. Chairman:

It is our sincere hope that the establishment of such a Bank will lead us further to closer cooperation in the many socio-economic fields and that our Meeting in Kuala Lumpur will constitute an important step in achieving the noble aims of the Conference of Islamic Countries. We also hope, that this and successive meetings will contribute to the successful solution of the manifold political problems facing the Islamic World, and that our deliberations will be centered more on spheres of social and economic cooperation towards the betterment of the Islamic World and of mankind in general—a day when we shall no longer speak of the Middle East problems. When the legitimate rights of our Palestinian brothers are restored—a day when Muslims everywhere would enjoy peace and prosperity—a day when we shall have no need to concentrate on how to undo the wrongs done to our Muslim brothers, but rather how to further their spiritual and economic development in a climate of peace and security.

Thank you.

Price Stabilisation is A Policy Objective, Says Commerce Ministry

Despite the unprecedented rises in the prices of commodities as a result of energy and monetary crises, the revolutionary government of Afghanistan has been able to, as far as financial and administrative capacities allowed, keep prices of essential commodities relatively stable.

In the first place, the government turned her attention to stabilisation of prices of petroleum products, sugar, edible oil, cotton textiles and linen, and paper.

This information was given by a source of the Ministry of Commerce in response to a question by a Bakhtar News Agency reporter as regards to the price rises in the world, and their effects on the Afghan market.

The source added that the recent events, in the world resulted in real monetary and energy crises, and subsequently the prices of various commodities, food stuffs, clothing, consumer goods, and luxury items alike, were affected in a way not witnessed before.

It is evident that inflationary trends in advanced nations adversely affected, but the weight is not nearly as great as on the economy of less developed nations.

In the first group of the countries tackling the repercussions it is a difficult, but possible task. But in the second group of countries handling the situation, it is both difficult, and overwhelming.

The source added that Afghanistan which is one of the developing countries is naturally affected by the international inflationary trends. Such trends jeopardise the interests of the majority of the population, who are poor, have a low income, and live on fixed earnings, thus adding another difficulty to the pile of economic problems.

But the revolutionary Repub-

lican state whose main duties are ensuring, realising and preserving the interests of the majority of the people of Afghanistan give a priority to the stabilisation of the commodities essential for the people in her economic and social policy.

The objective behind setting this as policy priority is to improve the living standards of the majority of the people who either live on low or fixed income.

The source added that as a result of the energy and monetary crises, commodity prices on the world market soared in an extraordinary manner, but the Republican state of Afghanistan has been able, as far as its financial and administrative possibilities allow, to stop extraordinary rises in prices. In the first place, the government turned her attention to stabilisation of prices of petroleum products, sugar, edible oil, food stuffs, cotton textiles, linen, and paper.

Petroleum products have a special place in business activities in the country, and a rise in the prices of these commodities makes transport of goods and passengers more expensive, the source added.

The source further said that the Republican state despite the energy crisis and the rise in the price of petroleum on the international market, due to the importance of this commodity and its impact on the national economy, kept its prices at the same level, and by sustaining huge financial losses prevented a rise in the prices of other commodities, and especially price of agricultural commodities and cereals.

The price of cotton and rayon textiles, the type which are used by the majority of the people, rose from two to three hundred per cent on international market but in our country the prices of local textile mills, despite myriad of difficulties, were kept stable.

The Republican state took special measures for the import of textiles since local production does not fulfill the local demands. Reducing the import tax of cotton and rayon textiles used by the majority of the people by fifty and 25 per cent respectively were among major steps taken by the republican government in this regard, the source added.

On the other hand, the government paid close attention to increasing of local production and succeeded in boosting production of local plants by 11.62 per cent, and again accepting losses did not allow rises

Through trade agreements and by other ways imports of essential textile products were stepped up, and recent data shows a rise in the rate of imports of textiles. With these measures, namely keeping the prices of local products stable, and strict control of imported textile products prices, it is certain that no difficulties will arise in this sphere.

If our esteemed compatriots remember six months ago there was an extreme shortage of white linen on the market, but this problem was solved through the exertion of the administration, and acceptance of substantial losses.

Paper is another important product which hitherto was not produced at home. In order to prevent undue rises in the price of paper on the local market as a result of changes on the international pricing system the government reduced its import tax by 75 per cent.

It must be noted that not only the prices of paper on the international market have risen steeply, but there is also a shortage of this commodity. But by purchasing paper under trade agreements and taking other measures and the drastic reduction in import tax of paper there will be no soaring in price of this es-

Afghan Flag Law

The Law of Flag in Afghanistan, which came into force on May 9, after being published in the Official Gazette.

CHAPTER ONE

ARTICLE 1:

The National flag of Afghanistan is composed of two major parts: The flag, and the flag-pole.

ARTICLE 2

The flag has a rectangular form, the longer sides of which are one and one half times the length of the shorter sides.

ARTICLE 3:

The colours of the flag are black, green, and red which run horizontally from one small side to the other small side.

The black colour appears uppermost. Its width is one fourth of the width of the flag. Below the black strip is the red colour, which appears in the same proportion. Below appear the green colour the width of which is one half the width of the flag. (illustration 1).

sential commodity.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan also paid the due attention to the stabilisation of prices of other essential commodities such as soap, matches, tea and the like. Measures are taken to market sufficient quantities of these goods, and at reasonable prices. The purchasing of a quantity of soap to be distributed at fixed prices by the Food Procurement Department is an example of measures taken in this sphere, the source said.

Generally the policy of the Republican state of Afghanistan as regards to prices of other imported products is striking a balance between changes in the international prices of the commodities and costs at home, so that there will be no undue rises in the prices on the local markets.

The government has taken upon itself to spend one thousand million afghanis in subsidies. Those who think soundly, see objectively, they look at these objectivity, and judge honourably.

Under the policy of the Republic of Afghanistan, in such ins-

ARTICLE 4:

Explanation of colours:

The black colour portrays the historical and ancient flag of Afghanistan which was used by the independence fighters in national struggles against intrusion and colonialism of aliens, and was used until the last war of the nation for independence in 1298. It was used by military units, and national forces of Afghanistan.

The red colour is the symbol of valour and the sacrifices of the people of Afghanistan who, in the fight against colonialism and for their independence, have shed their blood and have driven forces of colonialism with national bravery and love for independence, and achieved and maintained their political independence. They refrain from no sacrifices today for the defence of the country, and preservation of the rights of Afghanistan.

The green colour which covers half the area of the rectangular flag symbolises an atmosphere of tranquility, hope and prosperity created after the establishment of the young Republic of Afghanistan on Saratan 26, as well as

stances service to the majority of the people is the basic duty of the organs of the government. The government has taken the measures aforementioned with this objective in mind, as far as financial and administrative possibilities allowed, exercising, its national duty.

The price of some commodities which are not among primary requirements, and given the general standards of living of the people can even be considered as luxury items are bound to go up as a result of price rises on the internal market. The consumers of these commodities which constitutes a small part of the population of the nation should be prepared to accept these prices, and those who use such commodities are undoubtedly aware that prices in producing countries have gone up steeply in a way that cannot be compared with prices of the past.

Even price control is one of the important duties of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan, and it will not allow undue rises in the prices.

development and progress of the state and people of Afghanistan.

ARTICLE 5:

The size of the flag, in keeping with the proportions ascertained in Article 3 of this law depends on the requirements and the use of the flag. In proportion with the size of the building on which the flag is installed or on the means on which the flag is hoisted, the flag can be smaller or larger.

ARTICLE 6

On high buildings, and at times of storm and winds use of small flags is permissible but in no instance shall the dimensions of flags on buildings be smaller than 60 by 90 centimetres.

ARTICLE 7

Use of discoloured or dilapidated flags is not permissible. No other use shall be made of these flags, and they shall be buried in an appropriate place.

ARTICLE 8:

The flagpole is the means by which the flag is hoisted. It shall be made of wood or straight cylindrical metal on top of which is fixed a metal cupola. Under the cupola there are rings which are used for hoisting the flag, or bringing it down.

ARTICLE 9:

The flagpole shall be of white colour.

ARTICLE 10:

The height of the flagpole, above ground, shall be at least twice the length of the diameter of the flag, and its circumference should be of the appropriate size so that it can stand against the strength of winds and storm.

ARTICLE 11:

Flagpoles of flags which stand on the ground shall be at least eight metres above the ground

ARTICLE 12:

Installation of meteorological instruments on flagpoles is impermissible.

ARTICLE 13:

For hoisting the flag and bringing it down, white colour ropes are used. The rope is attached to the flagpole, running in par-

"We Must Not Forget the Bitter Lessons of History"

Text of the speech delivered by the President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud on the occasion of the Hoisting of the national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Dear brothers and compatriots:
The official hoisting of the national flag, the banner of the Republican order of my country, for the first time, in the several thousand years old history of this land, the flag of the order established on Saratan 26, 1352 with the grace of God, the will of our people, and with the valour and sacrifice of the patriotic sons of the nation, is an honour to me.

This people's order, republic, is not an inherited property of an individual or a special group, but is the property of every member of the noble Afghan nation. They are privileged, and will be privileged to elect and appoint as their leaders persons whom they consider worthy of the position of leadership.

Protection and preservation of this auspicious order, and its honours, indoubtably requires sacrifices and selflessness on the part of the Afghan nation. History bears witness that in our struggle of life we have always stood firm against aggression and colonialism, meanwhile suffering much from its intrigues and deceptions.

Whenever colonialism has tried to hold back a nation from the caravan of progress and evolution, the first and most important means that they used was the creation of pessimism, and discord between individuals, and classes, and creation of rift in the structure of national unity of it.

We must not forget the bitter lessons of history. The thought of colonialism still exists in our world. It may have changed in appearance, but I do not believe there is a change in its basic objective.

Hence it is the duty of every patriotic Afghan, for their existence and national prosperity, for preservation of their republican order, to judge and to analyse whatever they see, whatever they look at, and whatever

they hear, in the light of above realities, and judge informed and wisely.

Dear friends:

Our republican order is now almost ten months old. During this time we saw, we heard, and we learned many things. Some times our belief and piety were looked at with doubt, and sometimes they alluded that we lack ideology. But what we, ourselves have accomplished in the service to our country, we and our conscience knows it. And it is better that we leave judgement to time, and to future history of the country.

But we must remind those who attributed this and that to us that their allegations are not only totally biased and erraneous, but are also an insult, to patriotism and an insult to the pride of Afghan nationalism.

Dear brothers:

Stay certain that human beings without conviction, and integrity have never been of great and valuable service to their country and society, and will not be so.

During these last months we heard many contradictory statements regarding our country, and regarding Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan through the Pakistani papers, radio, and speeches and assertions of responsible authorities of Pakistan.

As Mr. Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan in his recent speech in Lahore has said: 'Pakistan is ready for talks with the government of Afghanistan to see whether normal relations between the two countries based on national sovereignty and territorial integrity can be established or not.'

Dear friends:

I know that the meaning of these sentences cannot remain shrouded from the view of those who are well-versed in diplomatic language. But why not speak in the simple and widely understood language of our own peoples so that all will know what we say and what is the reality. Normal relations already exist between us. What is the meaning of the normal relations to which the Prime Minister of Pakistan has referred?

As it has been said time and again, I repeat once more, that

between us and Pakistan except the issue of Pashtunistan and the destiny of our Pashtun and Baluch brothers there is no other dispute.

Were it not better if Mr. Bhutto, with open heart, broad mind, and good will and farsight for preservation of peace and security of this region of Asia in which all of us live, would say: Pakistan is ready for talks with the government of Afghanistan. In such case we would sit, with complete good will, around the negotiating table. If we could achieve desirable results, very well, and if not we could have held on to our present position, as it is, and we can do so.

In any case that depends on Mr. Bhutto, the Prime Minister of Pakistan. As far as it concerns the government of Afghanistan, I can say that our position is clear, and we are ready and prepared for any kind of talks without preconditions.

The Afghan nation has always been, and remains a peaceloving nation. (This nation) sees friendship and sincerity, good luck and prosperity of the humanity in peace.

On this basis our foreign policy objectives rests on the pillars of mutual respect, and friendship with all peoples and nations of the world, with due consideration to the preservation of interests and national integrity of Afghanistan. What we raised today is our national flag. This is the symbol of our revolution and our republican order. This is the symbol of our independence, brotherhood and equality of our people.

Hence, sisters and brothers, the young and old of the country, come and give one another the hands of sincerity; to go forward for better life, and a more promising future, with the hope of prosperity and honour of our country, and proceed in the light of the slogan of republicanism, and under the holy national flag.

Long Live Afghanistan,

Long Live the Republic,

Long life and honour to the flag of Afghanistan.

Afghan Flag Law

from under the cupola on the top of the flag to the case below the flagpole for keeping the flag.

ARTICLE 14:

The case for the keeping of the flag is constructed in a way that it will preserve the flag from the effects of the weather.

ARTICLE 15:

The flag pole shall stand in the centre of the portico of the building, or on the highest point above the main gate of the building.

ARTICLE 16:

In the instances where an organisation which displays the flag shares a building with an establishment which does not have this privilege, the flag shall be installed on the door of the organisation having the privilege in a titled way, with the flagpole having a 50 degree angle with the wall.

ARTICLE 17:

If several organisations share a building, and each one has the privilege of hoisting a flag, the use of one flag on the premises is sufficient, and this flag is hoisted by the organisation which has in its possession a suitable place, as prescribed in article 15 of this law, at its disposal.

ARTICLE 18:

The flag shall be hoisted with speed, and lowered slowly.

ARTICLE 19:

While hoisting and lowering flags in military units and military institutions, in accordance with the provisions of internal procedural regulations, the flag shall be saluted by the unit in alert attention and in civil institutions the official in charge of the flag shall salute after hoisting and before lowering of the flag.

ARTICLE 20:

The official in charge of the flag, while raising or lowering the flag shall stand next to the flagpole, and shall raise the flag until its upper part reaches beneath the cupola, is attached to it.

ARTICLE 21:

By decision of the government the flag shall be hoisted at half mast as a sign of mourning.

In such instances the official in charge of the flag shall hoist the flag until it touches under the cupola, and then lower it half the width of the flag.

ARTICLE 22:

Laying or hoisting of the national flag of Afghanistan on deserted, half-finished, ruined or other such buildings is impermissible.

ARTICLE 23:

Hoisting the national flag of Afghanistan over airplanes and spaceships is impermissible. These have separate and special signs which include the colours of the flag.

ARTICLE 24:

The national flag of Afghanistan shall not be used for floor furnishing or left under feet.

ARTICLE 25:

In the event the national flag of Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of this law is hoisted along with one or several flags of friendly countries, or specialised flags, the flag and the flagpole of other flags shall not be higher or larger than the flag and flagpole of the national flag of Afghanistan. In such instances the national flag of Afghanistan is hoisted before other flags, and lowered after all other flags are lowered.

ARTICLE 26:

The national flags at official organisations shall be hoisted on all working days and during national official celebrations, and not on other holidays. Flags in military areas, and gendarmerie posts, and border customs shall remain hoisted permanently.

CHAPTER TWO

Privilege to display the flag

ARTICLE 27:

Authorities which are privileged to display the flag in accordance with the provisions of this law:

- A. The office of the President
- B. Prime Ministry
- C. Ministers
- D. Independent organisations
- E. Commanding posts of major military units down to division, and authorities corresponding to it.

F. Commanding posts of border gendarmerie

G. Customs departments, and border customs

H. Provincial centres

I. Embassies and legations of Afghanistan abroad

J. General Consulates, and commercial consulates of Afghanistan abroad

K. Supreme Court

L. Parliament

M. Airports

ARTICLE 28:

The government can issue permission to authorities which resemble authorities noted in article 27 to hoist flags, and make this known through circulars.

ARTICLE 29:

Inside the country the use of the flag in a small size, but maintaining the prescribed proportions, shall be used only on the cars of the President of the State on official days in accordance with the provisions of protocol law. Outside Afghanistan it can be used on the cars of the official representatives of the state of Republic of Afghanistan in accordance with the approval and instructions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE 30:

The use of the national flags on official state cars while welcoming heads of friendly states in Afghanistan shall be ascertained through the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in accordance with the official welcoming manual prepared by the committee of hosts. Likewise the use of small national flags on vehicles of official convoys is subject to instructions and decisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

CHAPTER THREE

Emblems usable in the national flag of Afghanistan

ARTICLE 31:

The sole emblem used in the national flag of Afghanistan is the state emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan.

ARTICLE 32:

The diameter of the emblem is one third of the width of the flag. The emblem is placed in the left hand corner of the flag, adjoining the cupola in a way, that the distances from the top part of the emblem to the upper edge of the flag, and the edge of the flag adjoining the flagpole, and the area occupied by it on the red and black background are equal, half of the emblem standing on the black colour and

the other half on the green colour of the flag.

ARTICLE 33:

The colour of the ground of the emblem is bronze yellow, and the part which appears black in print is in coffee colour.

CHAPTER FOUR

SPECIAL FLAGS

ARTICLE 34:

Special flags are flags with different colours and symbols, portraying the variety and existence of various institutions, and in the military they exemplify and identify commanding posts and military units, which are the following:

a. The flag of the Red Crescent Society

b. Flags of the commanding posts and military units (military flags)

c. Sporting teams and institutions flags

ARTICLE 35:

The flag of the Red Crescent Society is white and in the midst of it the Crescent appears in red. The dimensions and shape of the flag and its use is governed and controlled by International Red Crescent regulations.

This flag can also be used by hospitals;

ARTICLE 36:

Military flags constitute flags of the holy banner, flags identifying commanding posts and flags identifying military units which are governed by army regulations pertaining to them.

ARTICLE 37:

Sporting flags are those of clubs, federations, and sporting circles of schools, universities and the army. The variety, shape, and use of these flags are ascertained and approved by the respective circles and institutions' charters, and shall be prepared and used accordingly.

ARTICLE 38:

Authorities and institutions which are privileged to use the national flag of Afghanistan, in the event they have a special flag, can use both, under the following conditions:

a. The flag pole of the national flag of Afghanistan, on any premises in regards to its direction shall be placed on the right, and the flag pole of the special flag should be on the left.

b. As regards to the size of the flag, and the height of the flag pole, raising and lowering the flag provisions of Article 25 of this law shall be abided by.

(Continued on page 52)



State Emblem Law

The law of State Emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan.

Article I:

The state emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan constitutes two ears of wheat, mehrab and monbar, an eagle and a rising sun.

The Ears of Wheat:

The ears of wheat which form a Circle from two sides of the emblem and encircles other parts of the emblem symbolises the fact that Afghanistan is an agricultural country, and agriculture is the occupation of most of the Afghan people, who are farmers.

These two ears of wheat, at the bottom of the circle, are connected together with a band on the face of which, on the right and left parts stands the words De Afghanistan Jamhouriat (Republic of Afghanistan), and in the middle part, is the year 1352 (1973-74) which is the year of founding of republic regime in Afghanistan. Above the year stands 26 Changash which is the day of the revolution (corresponding to July 17, 1973.)

Mehrab and Monbar:

Mehrab and Monbar stand in the middle of the emblem. These are symbols of place of prostration of Moslems, and the pulpit from which believers are invited to seek the way of salvation.

Eagle.

Ancient and modern Afghanistan is a mountainous country. Ancient Afghanistan was referred to as the land beyond the flight of the eagle, and its lofty mountains are the abodes of eagles. The eagle is the protector and the defender of its nest. Likewise, the people of this country throughout their long history have defended their home and their mountainous land against alien conquerors and intruders, and like eagles, they have not let others acquire a position of dominance and sovereignty on the land of these people.

The Rising Sun:

The rising sun symbolises the new republican Afghanistan which came into being on Saratan 26, 1352, and this revolution was supported and welcomed by the absolute majority of the people of Afghanistan.

Article II:

The state emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan is used in the following instances:

A. In national flags of Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the flag law of Afghanistan, and in military banners in accordance with the army regulations.

B. In letters and official papers of state organisations, and military establishments.

C. In state decrees.

D. In official publications such as laws, pamphlets manuals etc.

E. In medals in bas relief form metal, stone, and other materials and on the doors of major state organisations, and in the walls of halls and buildings, and as small metal medallions which are pinned on garments.

F. In official stamps of state organisations.

G. In industrial products in Afghanistan.

H. On the top of cases and encasements of industrial productions made in Afghanistan.

J. In security documents, coinage and paper money.

K. In military and police garments in accordance with special respective regulations.

I. In the furniture, and utensils of official halls.

M. In other instances approved by the government.

Article III:

The state emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan which stands on the national flag of Afghanistan has a light yellow and coffee colour. The ground of the emblem is yellow and outstanding parts are in coffee colour.

The dimension of the emblem is relative to the proportions of the flag, which is ascertained in the flag law.

Article IV:

Installation of the emblem of Afghanistan on unfinished and deserted buildings, stables, and kitchens is not permissible.

Article V:

The state emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan, household effects and other things that bear the emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan shall not be left under feet.

Article VI:

The state emblem of Afghanistan when old and worn out shall be buried.

Article VII:

In illustrated or bas relief forms of the state emblems of the Republic of Afghanistan all dimensions and proportions of the ears of wheat, mehrab and monbar, eagle and rising sun should be preserved. No change or tampering is permissible with these proportions.

(Unofficial translation)

Afghan Flag Law

CHAPTER FIVE

Use of national flags for decorative purposes:

Decorative flags constitute flags used by official organisations, municipalities, private institutions and individuals, either raised on a pole or hanging on walls or inside halls, and on tables on the occasions of national rejoicing (national celebrations) and official welcomes. Medallions of the national flags may be pinned on the chest in decorative form.

ARTICLE 40:

Decorative flags hoisted on flag poles, in regards to dimensions, shape and proportions of colours shall correspond to the national flag of Afghanistan, shall have no ropes, and fixed to the flag pole in a way that it would stand against the winds.

ARTICLE 41:

Hanging decorative flags are suspended in a way that the green colour is on the left (viewing it from the front). In these flags colours appear in perpendicular form. As regards the proportion of the colours provisions of Article 3, and as to the proportions of the emblem of the flag provisions of Article 32 of this law are binding. In large hanging decorative flags the emblem stands 20 centimeters lower than the upper narrow side, and in the middle of the flag in a way that the emblem looks upwards, with half of the emblem appearing on red and half of it on green colour.

ARTICLE 42:

In the hanging decorative flags the lower side of the flag should not be nearer one metre to the ground.

ARTICLE 43:

In national festivities and celebrations vehicles carrying human beings can make use of small national flags of Afghanistan for decorative purposes. The proportion of length and width of colours shall be considered in the flag.

CHAPTER SIX

Flags of friendly states

ARTICLE 44

Embassies, legations, consulates, and commercial consulates of friendly nations in Afghanistan will raise solely their respective countries flags on their official buildings, and on days of rejoicing of their nations or of Afghanistan hanging of decorative flags of their nations

and of Afghanistan on the surrounding walls of these buildings will take place on a reciprocal basis.

ARTICLE 45:

In the event consulates and commercial consulates of the friendly nations are located in Kabul they cannot hoist flags. Likewise, if there is a councillor's office and a commercial consulate of a friendly nation in a city of Afghanistan only the councillor's office can hoist a flag.

ARTICLE 46:

Representatives of the friendly nations, in accordance with the provisions of protocol, can use small flags in their riding cars.

ARTICLE 47:

While welcoming the heads of state of foreign countries in Afghanistan official organisations and municipalities can use the flag of the guests' country

ARTICLE 48:

nations alongside the national flag of Afghanistan the flagpole and the flag of the other country shall not be any higher or larger than the national flag of Afghanistan, and the national flag of Afghanistan shall stand on the left of the viewer.

ARTICLE 49:

In sports stadiums and residences of sportsmen who are official guests of Afghanistan, and in international airports of Afghanistan national flags of countries which are participants in sports contest, and national flags of the countries whose airlines make use of the airport can be used alongside each other. In such instances, after the national flag of Afghanistan, they shall stand in alphabetical order of the names, arranged in accordance with the position of the first letter of the names of the countries.

CHAPTER SEVEN

UNITED NATIONS FLAG

ARTICLE 50:

The use of the flag of the United Nations is governed by the protocol rules of the United Nations, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but in the use of the United Nations flag provisions of article 48 of this law shall be abided by.

ARTICLE 51:

With the publication of this law regulations pertaining to flag promulgated in Aqran 1334 are abrogated.

(Unofficial translation)

365 DAYS

A R Y A N A reviews achievement of the Republican Regime in Afghanistan, since its establishment, on July 17, 1973.

In the light of the large scale efforts launched by the republican regime the citrus products increased from 2,553 tons to 2,638 tons and olives from 18 tons to 80 tons in 1973. Similarly wheat production went up from 2553 to 2638 tons.

During the last year because of the favourable climate and the use of modern agricultural techniques chemical fertilizer, improved seeds and campaign against pests agricultural production reached a peak of 2,700,000 tons breaking the records of the past years.

As a result of the state resolution and the volunteer decision of the people and to mitigate the consumption of meat and in view of the campaign launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to fight plant disease and plant pests the livestock was able to compensate the losses incurred as a result of the past years drought. It should be kept in mind that one third of the livestock sector which provides 10 per cent of the national income was affected by the past years drought which had badly stricken the country. Last year, about 200 tractors and 114 sets of water pumps and other agricultural implements and 567 tons of sulphur and other needed materials were distributed among the farmers on credit basis.

In order to help raise cotton production in the country and increase farmers' income the government of the Republic of Afghanistan passed a resolution increasing the purchasing price of raw cotton by 19, percent. Also improved seeds and fertilizer were made available to the cotton cultivators. The government extended the period of repayments of the price of fertilizer given as loan to farmers until the next harvest.

As a result of these activities it is hoped that the production of cotton during the current year will be unprecedented in the history of cotton production of the country. Undoubtedly, such high yield of cotton will bring in large amount of foreign exchange and cut down the imports of edible oil and will encourage the production of textile industries throughout the country. The government has decided to protect the consumers against the international rise in sugar prices.

The government issued out a decision forbidding the slaughtering of female Karakul sheep for their unborn lambs in order to promote the production of Karakul skins. The government, has furthermore, prohibited the hunting of wild animals feeding on rodents.

It has embarked on the Herat Livestock Project which is of great importance to the development of animal husbandry in the country. Preparations are being made to get the irrigation and agriculture projects of Rakwa Desert started through the volunteer help of the Afghan officials engineers and experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has launched a good deal of large scale agricultural development projects. These projects which are undertaken with the help of the Soviet Union will bring 1.620 million Jeribs of land under cultivation. The projects include the construction of a number of canals, water reservoirs, dams and pumping stations in the northern parts of the country.

The Hairatan canal and pumping station project which will soon be undertaken will provide sufficient water for irrigation for some one hundred thousand Jeribs of land at lower Balkh River basin. The canal will be 55 kilometers long with a capacity of 12 to 15 cubic meters per second.

365 DAYS

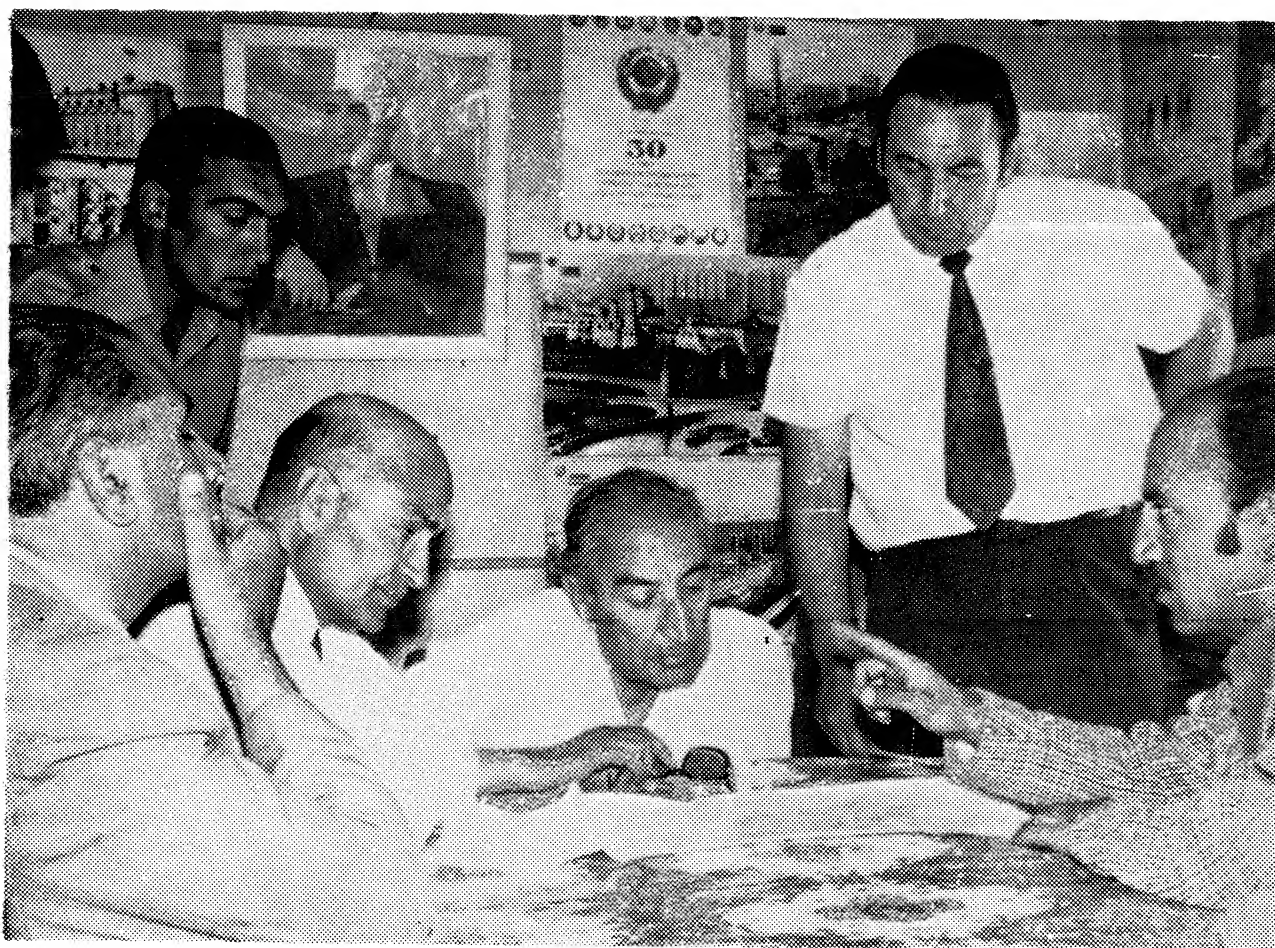
A R Y A N A reviews achievement of the Republican Regime in Afghanistan, since its establishment, on July 17, 1973.

With the construction of the Cheshma Shafa reservoir the water shortage of 400,000 Jeribs of land will be eliminated. Similarly, between five and six thousand Jeribs of land will have sufficient water upon completion of the construction of Khosh Tepa canal and pumping station.

The Kokcha River Project is expected to supply water to 170,000 Jeribs of new land and bring an additional 45,000 Jeribs under irrigation. Upon completion the project will earn 450 million afghanis per annum.

The Kelagai irrigation project will bring 125,000 Jeribs of new land under irrigation and will supply increased water to another 270,000 Jeribs. The project will bring an annual return of up to 500,000,000 afghanis. The sales proceeds of the electric power station which will be set up under the project will reach an additional 130,000,000 afghanis.

According to the work programme of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation the following plans are also at hand to be implemented during the current Afghan year 1353 (1974-1975):



Mohammad Naim and Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq listening to experts who work at Ainak Copper Mine.

1— 71,000 tons of chemical, fertilizer, 1000 to 1500 tons of improved wheat seed and 8,000 tons of improved cotton seed will be made available to the wheat and cotton growers. Also, a number of vegetable seedlings, fruit bearing trees will be distributed among the farmers in a bid to boost up agricultural yields.

2— About 600 tractors, 400 sets of water pumps and 800 to 1000 tons of sulphur will be supplied to the farmers.

3— Distribution of land to the landless people and nomads will be continued in the Nangarhar and Helmand Valley Development Projects.

4— Efforts will be made to set up and expand agricultural cooperatives in the country.

5— The Mazar-i-Sharif Chemical fertilizer plant will start production. The maximum capacity of the plant is 105,000 tons. At the initial stage the plant is expected to produce 20,000 tons of chemical fertilizer.

(Continued on next page)

365 DAYS

A R Y A N A reviews achievement of the Republican Regime in Afghanistan, since its establishment, on July 17, 1973.

6— It is expected that under the Nangarhar Development project 2400 tons of wheat, 2850 tons of citrus and 500 tons of olives will be produced this year.

7— The wheat and cotton production targets are set at 2,867,000 and 125,000 tons respectively.

8— Plant protection livestock, forestry and irrigation programs will be carried out on a vast scale.

C. In the field of Mines.

Since the establishment of the new regime, July 17, 1973 large scale efforts have been made to explore and exploit the following minerals in the country.

1. Barite in Herat.

In 1973, a project was drawn up to exploit the Barite deposits, located in Singalan, 60 km. North-west of Herat city. The total deposit of barite in this region is estimated over 15 million tons. Exploitation operations started on March 14, 1974 and it is estimated that up to now, more than 7,000 tons of barite have been produced from the Singalan barite deposits. It is planned that during the next six months production of barite in the region will reach 30,000 tons.

About 10,000 tons of Heat barite will be exported to the Soviet Union. The rest is to be utilized for drilling purposes by the petroleum and gas Prospecting Authority in the northern part of the country. Moreover the barite of Ghorband will also be utilized as a weighing agent in drilling oil and gas wells.

2. Mama Khail and Achin talc deposits.

Exploitation projects of the talc mines of Mama Khail and Achin located in the northern side of Spin Ghar mountains, were drawn up in January 19, 1974 by the Ministry of Mines and Industries of the Republic of Afghanistan. Over 3,000 tons of talc have so far been produced from the above mines. It is predicted that 24,000 tons of talc will be extracted during the second half of the current year. A number of European and Japanese firms have offered to purchase Afghan talc. In case the Ministry of Mines and Industries decides to sell its talc extracted from Mama Khail and Achin mines, a large sum of foreign exchange could be earned.

3. Pachaghan Mica deposit.

Situated in the Negrab, Kapisa woleswalie of Parwan Province, the Pachaghan Mica Mines holds a good amount Mica. By the middle of 1974, 274 tons of Mica have been extracted. A part of this has been graded for sales on international markets.

4. Lapis Lazuli deposits: Badakhshan.

Measures have been adopted by the Ministry of Mines and Industries to promote exploitation of Lapis Lazuli in Afghanistan. Lapis Lazuli of Badakhshan which is world famous is found in the central ranges of mountains lying between the two tributaries of the Kokcha river.

5. Copper Mines of Ainak Logar.

The Copper mines of Ainak were mapped and exploration began on 26th. Saratan 1352 which was incidentally the day when Republican regime was proclaimed. The Mines and Industry Ministry undertook a

survey of an area nearly 60 sq. km. In Logar province within a period of three years the exploration will undergo full bloom. At present 3 sq. km. of the central part of the Ainak mines is being explored. Tunnels have already been dug and the drilling work is going on. The mines are with 1 to 1.5 % of copper envisaged by the experts. The initial exploitation and exploration reveals a rich economic return and the mines appear highly feasible at this stage.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries of the Republic of Afghanistan has been carrying out a number of geological studies in Sara-i-sang district. It is one of the objectives of the Republic of Afghanistan to boost up the production of Lapis Lazuli with an object of supplying it to the international markets at reasonably high prices. Relatively speaking Afghan Lapis Lazuli is of various grades. The government has recently appointed a commission to classify Lapis Lazuli into 10 grades and fix their prices respectively.

Preliminary work for the exploitation of rubies has been undertaken by the Ministry of Mines and Industries. Similarly the government is planning to boost up the exploitation of gold in the near future as part of its over all development planning to exploit minerals in the country in the light of values embodied in the Republic of Afghanistan.

Aside from the above mentioned activities, exploratory works on petroleum and natural gas have also been undertaken since the proclamation of new order in Afghanistan. In addition a number of other activities such as laboratory analysis, drilling, geophysical surveys and preparation of maps and profiles have been completed for petroleum and natural gas prospecting. All these activities have helped in gas reserves to increase to 11.7 milliard cubic metres.

The Republic of Afghanistan has been giving great importance to the growth of heavy industries, such as mineral extraction, metal and machine building industries, chemical industries and electric power plants. It is believed that the establishment and expansion of these industries will insure rapid economic independence of the country.

D. In the field of Industries:

Since its inception the government of the Republic of Afghanistan has been making all concerted efforts to increase the number of industries and expand the production capacities of the existing industries to meet domestic needs of the people and to help raise employment prospects national income and finally increase Foreign Exchange. Fortunately, new national gas deposits have been discovered. Efforts are being made to expand the production capacity of the existing textile Mills and setting up new textile and sugar plants. The government has stepped up the commissioning of Mazari-i-Sharif chemical fertiliser Plant in an attempt to cut down imports of fertiliser on one hand and encourage production of agricultural output on the other.

In order to sell Afghan carpets on the foreign markets at higher prices, efforts have been launched by the government to carpet producers to improve the quality, colour, and designs of their products.

5. In the Monetary and Financial sphere.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan since inception has been trying to curb unnecessary spendings, and improve the system of taxation in such a way to reduce inequality and ensure social justice on one hand to increase state revenues on the other.

In this connection, the government has made enormous strides to modify the system of taxation, giving high preference to direct tax, and prevent tax evasion by influential elements who used to evade government taxes in the past.

During the first year of its announcement the Republican regime has been able to collect a good deal of its dues which had been left unrelised from the people and various firms and companies. Aside from this, on the initiative of the Ministry of Finance new Customs law and custom tariffs were put into effect after their approval by the cabinet and their sanctioning by the Head of the State.

The laws have been formulated in the light of

writing paper by 75 per cent.

II — On Social Front

A— Education:

The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Afghanistan has adopted measures to bring radical changes in the education system of the nation. The reforms began in the primary schools under which examinations were abolished during the first three years of schools. Students will be automatically promoted to an upper grade during the first three years.

Also to promote the quality of education in the primary schools, the Ministry of education decided that in the first three years the same teachers take up classes from grade one to three. This is done because it is thought that this approach will help the teachers to become more familiar with the problems and difficulties of individual students and to feel responsible for helping the students solve their problems.

The Ministry under Educational Development Pr-



Shebarghan-Andkhai Highway under construction.

the requirements of time and interest of the nation at large.

The government has levied taxes on private property such as vehicles, livestock and income. It has proceeded further to reorganize some of the government departments and eliminate duplication with the objects of cutting down government expenditures and prompting efficiency in the work of the government.

The ordinary budget for the current year 1353 which had been approved by the Cabinet on March 19, has provided for 12 per cent increase in the revenues.

In an Effort to serve the interests of the majority of the people of Afghanistan and to get the prices of the imported goods stabilised during the current Afghan year 1353 the government of the Republic of Afghanistan passed a resolution subsidizing essential consumers commodities including petroleum, diesel; sugar and edible oil; by one billion Afghanis.

Since a good deal of edible oil is imported, the government of the Republic of Afghanistan decided to exempt edible oil from custom duties and reduce taxes on cotton and rayon textiles between 25 to 50 percent to enable the public to buy them. Also the government reduced custom duties on printing and

ogram has planned to train 20,000 teachers and headmasters from the primary and village schools through refresher courses by the end of the Afghan year 1355.

The Ministry of Education under the new republican regime believes that with improved primary education the new generation will contribute much to the fulfillment of the lofty ideals and objectives of the new order.

The Primary education Department has planned to hold a series of seminars to discuss the problems and difficulties of the primary schools so that appropriate solutions would be found for them.

In Kabul around 2,260 teachers from 65 schools have attended the eight seminars which were sponsored by the Primary Education Department.

The Ministry is also appointed a National Innovation Committee to draw up future education program of the country. The committee will be assigned the task of studying the present socioeconomic conditions within which education operates.

B. Public Health:

Promotion of public health has been one of the main objectives of the new order. To meet this objective the Ministry of Public Health proceeded to

(Continued on next page)

365 DAYS

A R Y A N A reviews achievement of the Republican Regime in Afghanistan, since its establishment, on July 17, 1973.

draw up an ambitious programme in the name of "Afghan Roaghtia (Health) Programme" which received the approval of the cabinet and the sanction of President of State and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud and was put into force on March 6, 1974.

In a further move the Ministry also announced its plans to import and use generic rather than patented medicines. It made it clear that the import and use of generic medicines would bring medical treatment within the reach of a larger portion of the population and would help the country save a good deal of foreign exchange. The decision was made after thorough studies. The plan was drawn up by the Ministry of Public Health in the light of the wishes of the new order for the welfare and good health of the people.

Under the Afghan Health Programme the Child Health Institute which functioned merely as a children's hospital before is to be turned into training and research institution.

The same line is planned to be followed in the provinces where a number of hospitals will be turned into training and research institutions. The Ministry has made efforts to provide these training and research centres with needed facilities and manpower so that they can perform their dual duties of the treatment of patients and training of the future cadre of medical and health workers.

Each of these institutions also operate a nursing training centre.

Enrolling a number of pediatricians, the courses are taught by Indian professors. The graduates will receive their diplomas upon the completion of the two year term of the course and doing the research required.

Similarly under the Afghan Health Programme the Ministry of Public Health has opened a nursing course to provide for wider and more effective nursing services in different fields of medicine.

Helped by WHO and UNICEF, the course is to be taught by Afghan and Foreign experts.

Since the proclamation of the republic in Afghanistan the Ministry of Justice and the high council of the judiciary has endeavoured hard to promote the administration of justice in the country.

The Ministry has established a judiciary training center with the object of training the judicial personnel to ensure greater justice and equality before law.

It proceeded to eliminate all the factors that impeded the function of the courts. The courts were instructed to prepare periodical reports on the cases filed with them so that there will be no under delays.

Since the establishment of the new order a number of new laws and regulations have been drawn that came into force after being published in the Official Gazette.

These laws and regulations relate to the trial of civil servants, appointments, promotions, transfers, retirement and dismissal of judges, organisation and reforms of education, appointment of governors, var-

ious aspects of the work of the Ministry of Information and Culture, operations of the Central Crimes investigations Department, Police and Gendarmarie, Road traffic, customs, traffics, domestic and private investments etc.

Regulations governing the central and provincial crime investigation offices came into force on January 10, 1974.

The regulations have been devised in seven articles and two chapters in accordance with the provisions of articles 4 and 7 of the police Law. The provisions regulate the functions of the centres and their relations with the police.

The Traffic Law after the approval of the cabinet, and sanction of President of State and Prime Minister came into force in mid January 1974. It has aimed at regulating and organizing the traffic and prevention of accidents in the public streets. The law has regulated the responsibility of the traffic police and organizing public traffic. It has outlined not only the responsibilities of traffic police by those of drivers and the public too.

A Primary police court for handling and settling police and gendarmarie offences has been established within the judicial framework of the Court of Cassation, judicial organ of the Ministry of Justice. The court will act as a final authority on the offences of the police and gendarmarie.

An agreement was signed between the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Police and Gendarmarie for the settling of police offences.

The republican government has issued decrees to probe prisoners affairs and tackle the unresolved files of the prisoners. As a result, committees were appointed by the Ministry of Justice to examine legal cases of the prisoners and assess their files. The committees investigated at great number of files of the prisoners in the provinces. Reports on the work of the committees were presented to the judicial high courts. The council adopted appropriate measures promoting justice and regulating the judicial process by authorized legal departments such as police, attorney general and the courts.

To prevent the flow of tiny and petty cases into the courts and to help the disputes and feuds find immediate solution and avoid long judicial procedures the High Council of Judiciary has resolved to establish a few community conciliation councils on an experimental basis. It is thought that the elders and men of repute are holding special place in their communities and can exert influence to solve the disputes easily before they get complicated.

At the outset, the High Council of Judiciary has organized two such councils in two districts on experimental basis. If they proved useful in complement the administration of justice in the country, greater number of them will be established in all provinces of Afghanistan.

(The End)

BHUTTO DIVERTS PUBLIC OPINION, SAYS FOREIGN MINISTRY

Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in his statement on Friday June 14, related recent crises in Pakistan to three separate events on the international scenes, namely, the visit by the head of state of Afghanistan to Moscow, the testing of a nuclear device by India, and the visit by National Awami Party leader, Khan Abdul Wali Khan to Afghanistan.

Commenting on Bhutto's assertions, the Foreign Ministry's spokesman told a Bakhtar News Agency reporter that Bhutto is trying to cover his failure in suppressing Pashtun and Baluch independence movements and the rise of Muslims of Pakistan against the Qadianis through confusing and diverting public opinion.

The spokesman added that Afghan-Soviet friendship is twice as old as Pakistan, and the head of State of Afghanistan does not regulate the timing of his visit to friendly countries with the intensity of Pakistani governments' problems; the friendly and official visit of the head of State of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union took place in the context of mutual visits by the leaders of the two friendly and neighbouring countries, which has acquired a regular character.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said it would be better if the government of Pakistan sought the real and actual causes of these crises within the country and resolve them honestly, with good will, and with due consideration to the wishes and national aspirations of the people which in essence, are irrefutable realities.

Afghanistan, Poland Agree To Strengthen Cooperation

The Polish Deputy Foreign Minister, Jan Czapla, who had come to Kabul for a friendly and official visit, at the invitation of the Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Wahid Abdullah, left for his country, on April 29.

The following is the press Release issued at the end of the visit to Afghanistan by the Polish Deputy Foreign Minister:

At the invitation of Mr. Wahid Abdullah, the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan, the deputy minister for foreign Affairs of Polish People's Republic, Jan Czapla, paid an official and friendly visit to Afghanistan from April 25 to April 29, 1974.

Mr. Mohammad Daoud Head of

State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan, received Mr. Jan Czapla, and had a friendly talk with him. Mr. Jan Czapla conveyed to the Head of State and Prime Minister of Afghanistan warm regards from Mr. Edward Gierek, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Mr. Henryk Jablonsky Chairman of the Council of State, and Mr. Piotr Jaroszewicz, Prime Minister of Poland. President Daoud asked Mr. Czapla to kindly convey his best wishes to the Polish statesmen.

The Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland paid also a visit, on April 27, to Dr. Mohammad Hassan Sharq, the Deputy Prime Minister. They exchanged views on relations between the two countries. Mr. Jan

Czapla also met Mr. Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Minister of Commerce, Mr. Wahid Abdullah, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Deputy Minister of Planning.

The discussions between the two Deputy Foreign Ministers took place on 27th and 28th of April, 1974, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During these discussions, they reviewed the existing friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and Poland in all fields, especially in the economic sphere, and exchanged views on the means and forms of further expanding and strengthening them. Both sides agreed that these relations and cooperation could be further expanded and strengthened on the ba-

sis of mutual respect, non-interference in the internal affairs of other, equality and friendship between states which are the permanent characteristics of relations and cooperation between Afghanistan and Poland.

The two sides exchanged views on the international situation, questions of mutual interests of the two countries and trends and developments in their respective areas.

Mr. Jan Czapla, Deputy Foreign Minister of Poland, extended an invitation to the Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, Mr. Wahid Abdullah, to pay an official and friendly visit to Poland. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure. Kabul, April 29, 1974.

Wali Khan Arrives in Kabul



The President of the National Awami Party, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, on June 15, left Kabul for Peshawar via Turkham.

At Turkham, Khan Wali Khan was seen off by Nangarhar Governor, Military Commander Maj. Gen. Mohammad Yunus, officials, Ajmal Khatak secretary General of the National Awami Party, and Pushtunistanis residing in Jalalabad.

On arrival in Turkham, Wali Khan was welcomed by a great number of people from Khayber and Lowargi tribes. They expressed their sentiments by shouting slogans of "Long Live Mohammad Daoud, the national leader and the founder of Republic of Afghanistan... Long live Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan, and Long Live Khan Abdul Wali Khan."

Wali Khan on his way to Turkham, was warmly welcomed by residents of Shenwar, Rodat and Wabji Kut.

The President of the National Awami Party arrived in Herat, on May 25, via Islam Qala. In Herat he was welcomed by Governor of Herat, Military Commander Lt. Gen. Mohammad Hussien, and President of the Court.

In Herat city a great number of students and thousands of residents of the city welcomed warmly Wali Khan by throwing flowers on his way and shouting slogans of "Long Live Pashtunistan... Long Live the Republic of Afghanistan."

On the way from Islam Qala to Herat, the res-

idents of Kohsan and Anjel Woleswalies with bouquets of flowers welcomed Khan Abdul Wali Khan

On May 27, Wali Khan arrived in Kabul. The Pushtunistani leader was welcomed on his way to Kabul, at Maidan area, by Interior Minister Faiz Mohammad, Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Wahid Abdulla, Deputy Minister of Frontier Affairs, Mokamel, other officials of the Ministry of foreign Affairs, Governor of Maidan-War-dak, a number of Maidan citizens and Pushtunistanis residing in Kabul.

The National Awami Party leader, on his way from Herat to Kabul, received warm and cordial welcome in Kandahar, Qalat, Zabul and Ghazni.

On May 26, the Pushtunistani leader visited Helmand, and was welcomed at Shorab by Helmand Governor Fazlur Rabi Pazhwak, and other officials. At Nahre Seraj, hundreds of people, workers, and students welcomed the Pushtunistani leader, offering him flowers, and shouting "Freedom for Pushtunistan. Success to the National Awami Party... Long Live Afghanistan... Long Live the Republic."

On his way to Kabul, Khan Wali Khan, stopped briefly in Farah, and had tea with Farah Governor Sayed Mohammad Daoud.

On his way to Kabul, Wali Khan is welcomed by people at Maidan area. (above)

University Profs. Congratulate President Daoud

Professors of Afghanistan's universities in a petition have offered their congratulations to our national leader, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, on the occasion of hoisting of the national flag of Afghanistan, the text of which follows:

On Saratan 26, 1352, the living and progressive order of republicanism, for the prosperity and ensuring of the rights of the majority of the people of Afghanistan, was realized as a national holy aspiration through the heroic son and national leader, and his colleagues.

This auspicious order of brotherhood, equality, social justice was a present of compatriots, and hence it was upheld and supported by the absolute majority of the people of Afghanistan.

Now that the national flag of the republic of Afghanistan is hoisted by the hands of our national and pious leader, professors, students, and staff of universities of Afghanistan offer their most sincere congratulations to the leader of our national life, and leader of the revolution, and once again pledge their cooperation with loyalty to the realization of valuable objectives of the republican state for the progress of Afghanistan, and say from the depth of their hearts:

Long Live Afghanistan

Long Live the Republic

Long Live our national leader, and leader of the revolution,

Long Live the national Flag of the Republic of Afghanistan.



Entrance of the Presidential Palace decorated with the national and decorative flags of the Republic of Afghanistan

PRESIDENT MOHAMMAD DAOUD HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

The national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan was hoisted by our national leader, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud at 10 a.m., on May 9, on the grounds of the Presidential Palace. As the flag was being raised, the national anthem of Afghanistan was played, and guns fired in salute.

At the same time the national flag was raised at the ministries, other organizations privileged to display the flag, military garrisons, border posts and customs houses all over the nation.

The ceremonies at the entrance of the Presidential Palace began with the recitation of a few verses from the Holy Koran, which was followed by President's speech.

After the speech, when the revolutionary leader hoisted the flag on the Presidential Palace, guns were fired in salute, and a number of pigeons released in the air, and a squadron of jets flew past amidst ovations, and shoutings of slogans of "Long Live our National Leader!.. Long Live Afghanistan!.. Long Live the Republic!.."

Then a number of children presented flowers to our national leader, and the President of the Women's Institute, on behalf of the women-folk of the country, offered her congratulations on the occasion to the President.

The President then went past the rows of those present at the ceremonies, while they shouted slogans and clapped.

At the entrance of the Presidential Palace our national leader was cheered warmly by the students and a large number of Kabul citizens.

Continued on next page

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud delivers his speech before raising the national flag.





Officers of the Republic of Afghanistan perform Attan under the national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The National Museum

TO BE BUILT IN KABUL

The preliminary sketch of the National Museum of Afghanistan, provided by Mr. Vilhelm Wohlert, UNESCO consultant and professor of architecture, has been delivered to the Ministry of Information and Culture.

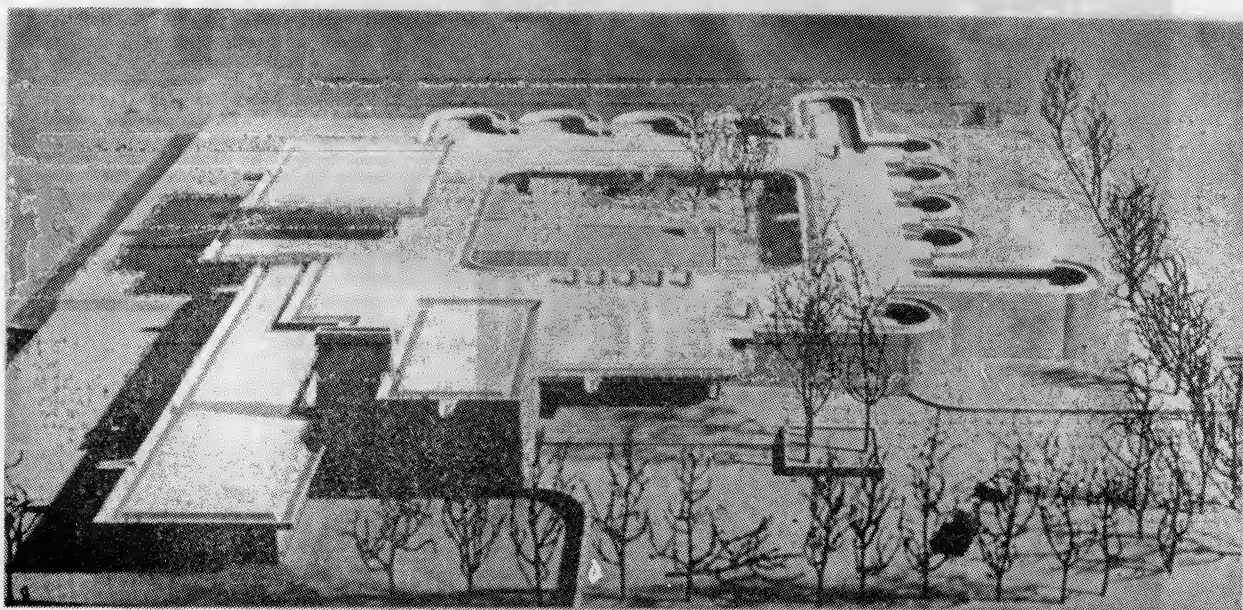
To establish the new museum building in Kabul, a study was carried out, by Mr. Wohlert, from November 1973 to June 1974.

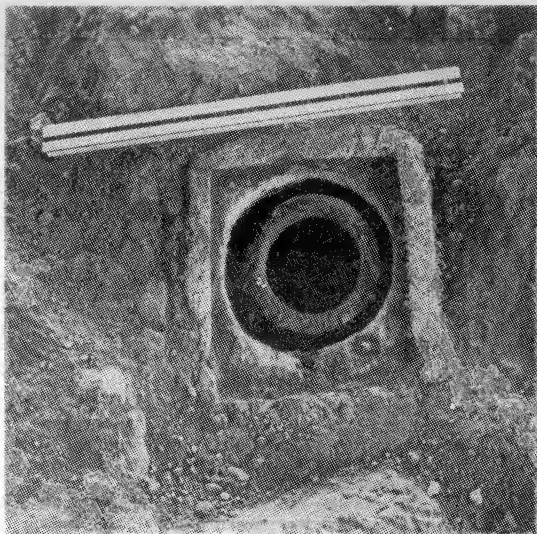
The site, selected for the museum, is located in a district opposite to the Republic Garden, not far from Kabul River and the Town Center.

The location is dignified and excellent from an access and communication view point being situated in a section of the broad avenue, which connects the Kabul Airport with Shashdarak and Pashtunistan Square. The size of 30.000 m is stipulated for a one storey structure on top of a raised basement with proper regard to future extentions and reasonable distance from the roads and future neighbours.

On the basis of Mr. Wohlert's estimation, the total cost of the museum building (including equipment, planning costs, transfer of exhibitions ect.) will reach to 7.0 mill. \$.

(Below) The preliminary sketch of the National Museum of Afghanistan, provided by a UNESCO consultant.





New Excavations Reveal More Cultural Riches In Afghanistan



The eighth round of excavations on Tapi Shutur, in Hadda, was completed in May 1974, by Afghan archaeologists, headed by Dr. Zemaiaalai Tarzi. During the excavations, which lasted four months, a number of valuable historical riches were revealed in the site. Some of the discoveries are briefly introduced here, and we will have a detailed review on the subject in our next issue.

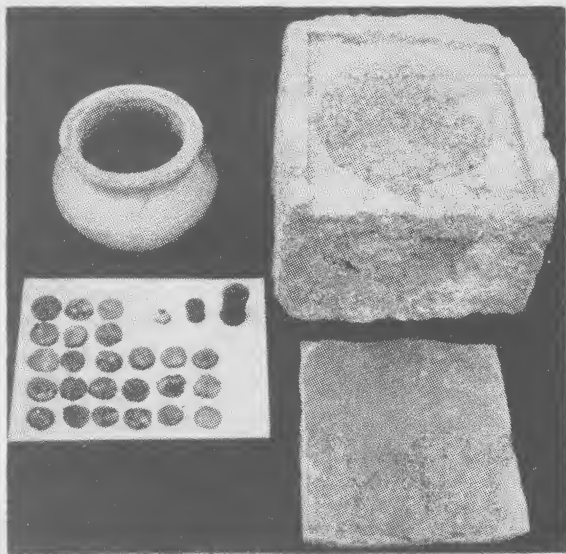
(Left) Buddha found in Vihara Temple. Here Buddha is seen with his special movements of hands. The hands, as well as the head, have been repaired by Afghan archaeologists after finding the scattered pieces. The pieces have been carefully fixed in their proper places.

(Top left) The stone container in its original place. The clay vessel in the container contains reliquaries.



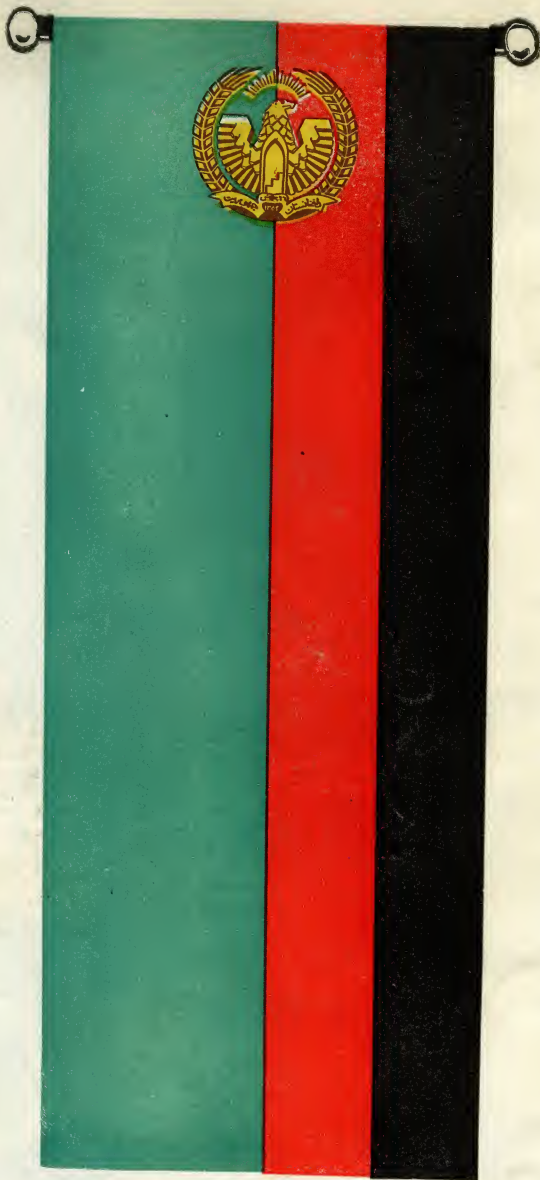
(Above) One of the most important arches, located in the northwest section of Vihara Temple, was also discovered during the excavations. At this section repair of the discovered

objects is achieved simultaneously with their discovery. The two statues are headless. Under the statues there are heads of two gift-presenters.



(Right) The Clay vessel with its contents had been placed in the stone container. In the clay vessel there were reliquaries and 24 coins. The relic, discovered here, has not been passed through the laboratory tests, but it is guessed that it would be some holy man's bone after whom Stupa No. 19 has been constructed.

The recent discoveries are very helpful in finding and proving the periods during which the Stupas and the Temple were constructed.



Decorative Flag of the Republic of Afghanistan

President Daoud Hoists The National Flag

The flag hoisting ceremony, at the Presidential Palace, was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Hasan Sharq, members of the Central Committee, chief of staff Gen. Abdul Karim Mustaghni, generals of the army of the Republic, judges and Pashtunistanis residing in Kabul.

The day's issues of Kabul's newspapers, which carried the national flag and the state emblem of the Republic of Afghanistan in actual colors, along with the flag and emblem laws, and notations of the national anthem of Afghanistan, were distributed among those present there.

Large number of people gathered wherever the flag was raised and expressed great delight and pride on this historic day. The people all over Afghanistan heard with special joy and pride the address of our national leader, broadcast live over Radio Afghanistan.

The people in the provinces requested the governors of their respective provinces to convey their congratulations and profound sentiments to our great revolution leader and our national leader.

The Bakhter reporters reported from provinces that the people expressed their sentiments by performing national dances, reading articles and poetry, shouting slogans for the progress of the Republican State of Afghanistan. They expressed their gratitude for the services of the valorous Afghan son, Mohammad Daoud, and his brave companions, who have brought us great honor.

Meanwhile, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud, received Gen. Ghulam Haider Rasouli, Commander of the Central Garrison, and a number of officers, in Gulkhana Presidential Palace.

The general and the officers called on the President to offer, on behalf of the forces under their command, their congratulations on the occasion of the hoisting of the national flag of the Republic of Afghanistan.

President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud raising the national flag of the Republic.



365 DAYS

*ARYANA reviews achievements
of the Republican Regime in
Afghanistan, since its establish-
ment, on July 17, 1973.*

(Please turn page)



People are happily welcoming the establishment of the Republican Regime in the country.

365 DAYS

A R Y A N A reviews achievements of the Republican Regime in Afghanistan, since its establishment, on July 17, 1973.

Afghanistan was proclaimed Republic by our national leader Mohammad Daoud a year from now.

For the realization of the lofty objectives of the new regime one year, no doubt, is a relatively short time. It takes many years to have the objectives realized. The ideals embodied in the statements made by our great national leader have set before us targets.

As our great leader once told a foreign newspaper correspondent, the republic of Afghanistan since its inception has concentrated more than anything else on two areas:

1. Consolidation and stabilization of the republic as a new order.

2. Tackling economic problems. For the solution of our economic problems the Republic of Afghanistan has carried out a good deal of negotiations with missions of the friendly countries.

The new order has been trying to lay down firm ground for improving the living standards of the people of Afghanistan at large, especially the deprived class who is living a miserable life. The republic of Afghanistan has made all possible strides to bring equality, and justice to the people of this country and decent living conditions for the masses.

To carry out its socio-economic planning, the Republic of Afghanistan has always been in need of peace and security. As such it has always tried to solve any problems she has had through peaceful means.

Although one year is a short time for the Republic of Afghanistan to achieve its targets, a good deal of endeavours have been made in all walks of life which can be categorized very briefly as follows:

On economic front: A Number of measures have been taken for economic development in the country since the announcement of the new order in the country. The Founder of the Republic of Afghanistan, President and Prime Minister Mohammad Daoud announced and defined the framework of the guided economy of the Republic of Afghanistan and set the targets to be achieved by the new regime. The announcement was followed by the formation of the High Economic Council, headed by the President himself, to study and find appropriate solutions for them within the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country.

The following attempts have been made to promote the economic situations of the country.

A. In the field of Commerce: In pursuit of the policy statement of the Founder of the Republic, the Ministry of Commerce draw up the trade development programme of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The fundamental aim of his programme is to raise the living standard of the people of Afghanistan. To realize this the programme aims at the following targets:

1. To increase national products.
2. To strengthen producers.
3. To support consumers.

Within the framework of a guided economic system, the economic policy of the Republic of Afghanistan in regard to trade activity will be:

1. State involvements in those activities which are considered important in the interest of our national economy.

2. Guiding and encouraging private enterprises so that they would make use of their capitals and facilities in fulfilling the objectives of the trade development programme.

Under the programme the foreign and local trades are managed in such a way as to get it coordinated with the development programme of Agricultural, Industrial and mineral productions. Measures are adopted to organize imports and harmonise them with national products so that imports would meet the need of the public and bridge the gap between the products and public need. The Republic of Afg-

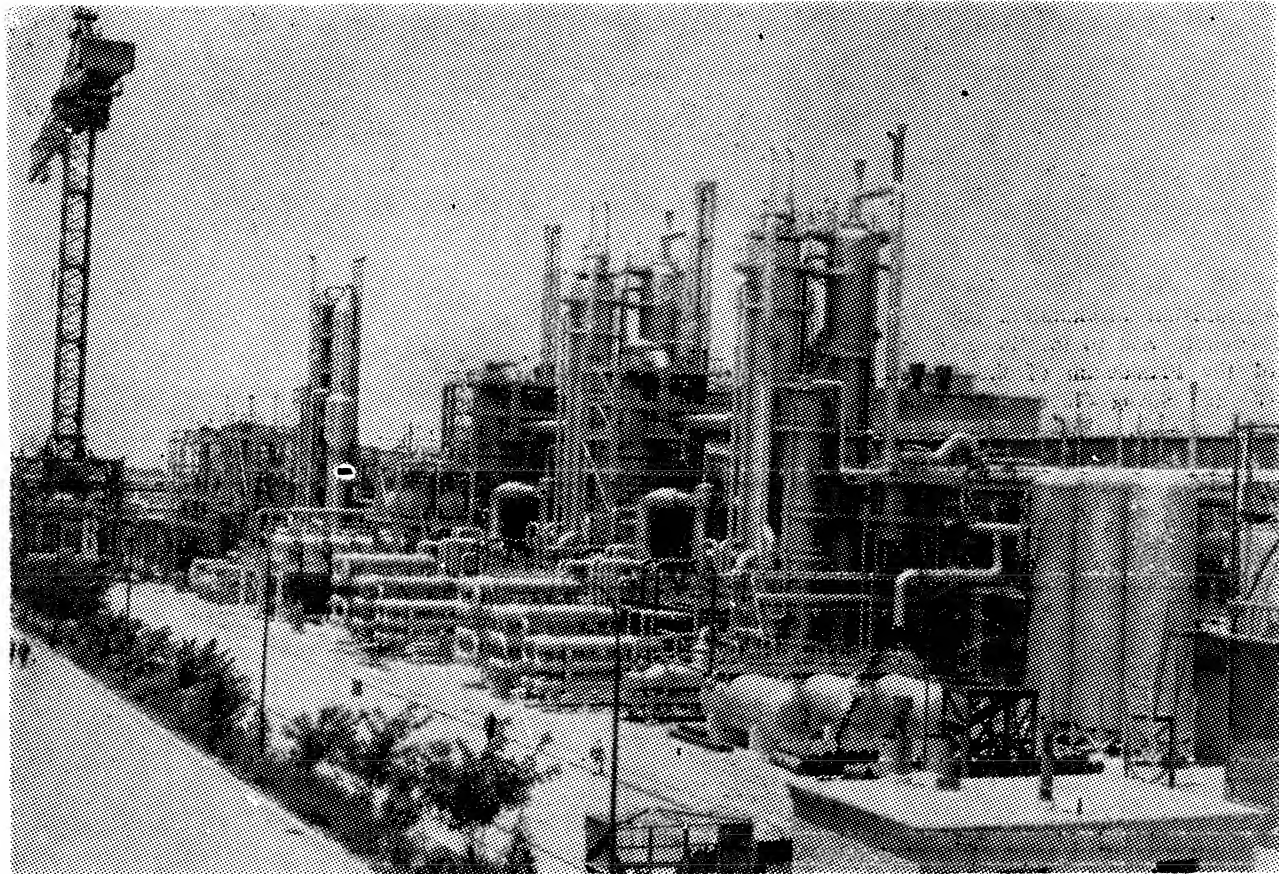
It is one of the objectives of the economic policy of the Republic of Afghanistan to help boost up the production of essential commodities or to import them through state enterprises or through directing private firms. Furthermore, the government is making great efforts to control the prices of the essential commodities.

The Ministry of Commerce is prepared to carry out the following activities for achieving the objectives of the trade development programme:

1. To promote trade by ordinary new markets and by, enhancing the quality of goods exported, protecting producers of export goods and finally by the establishment of Export Development Bank.

2. Organizing Foreign and domestic trade on a stronger and better footing.

3. Providing better transit and transportation facilities.



The Thermo-Power and Chemical Fertiliser Plant of Mazare Sharif is to be completed and officially opened in July.

hanistan will greatly utilize foreign exchange for importing capital goods, raw material and essential commodities. It is intended to use custom tariffs with the cooperations of the Ministries concerned, to organize imports to achieve the targets set in this connection.

The government of the Republic of Afghanistan believes that producers deserve all morale and financial support by the state. It has therefore, provided for such an encouragement which would help the producers to receive the greater part of the production income.

Under the Trade Development Programme the Ministry of Commerce strives hard to fix the prices of some export commodities taking into consideration international as well as local prices.

Furthermore, the Ministry proceeds to publish the changes which occur in international prices. This is done in order to enable the producers to make the utmost use of the current prices. In order to protect the low income consumer groups against the fluctuation of prices, necessary measures are adopted for relative price stabilization of essential commodities provided locally or imported from abroad.

B. In the field of agriculture:

A number of steps have been taken in the field of agriculture to promote agricultural output.

Under the direct guidance and instruction of the President and Prime Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan the Paktia, Kunars and Helmand Development Projects were brought under the direct authority of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to get their activities coordinated with the general agricultural policy of the country. The government proceeded to make public lands available to a good number of landless families in an effort to help improve their well-being on one hand and encourage the land holders to contribute towards the increase of agricultural output on the other. In the Nangarhar Development Project 2,296 hectares of land have been distributed to landless families and in the Helmand Development Project 1,380 families received government distributed land.

Under the Nangarhar Development Project two new mechanized farms have been put up by the names of "Jamhuriat" and "26th of Saratan" With the completion of the farms it is expected that they will produce 10,200 tons of citrus and 25,000 tons of olives annually. (continued on page 52)